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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 156 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WINDING UP SHOW?

Out Of The Gloaming.

A Bombay Corporator is proposing that the Mayor should have a silver chain of office to wear on ceremonial occasions. In England it is the custom to have a gold chain, but since we've sent all our gold to England the difference seems appropriate.

* * * *

It is a quaint and pleasing custom in England for each Mayor to add a new link to the gold chain before he gives up his office. Some have to be watched lest they add one and take two, but that only adds to the exhilaration of Municipal life.

* * * *

Silver links won't be much of a temptation to our Mayors—especially in these days of depression of the white metal. On the whole Urbs Prima will preserve its dignity better if it has a gold chain or none at all.

* * * *

It will be quite sufficient, in our opinion, if the Mayor continues the ancient custom of merely wearing a solemn look on ceremonial occasions.

* * * *

"Why not try Pear on your Menu?", asks the intelligent cookery expert of the "Evening News of India", and proceeds to tell her clients—it must be a "her"—"to peel 1 lb. cooking pears, quarter and core them", as well as to choose rather small pears for the dish known as "Normandy pears".

* * * *

Well, why not indeed? When they get back to England they can try Pear—good luck to 'em.

* * * *

Von Papen has returned from Rome with the Pope's absolution for the Nazis' doings and they can renew their gentle methods against Communists and Jews. The Catholic Party disappears, since its and the Nazis' aims are one and the same.

* * * *

Now that his enemies have been annihilated, Hitler should do better. One of his Indian admirers writes that "the most striking feature about this great German leader is that he is not a German". But he is doing his best to prove that he is a Hun by instinct if not by descent.

* * * *

Sudhansu Ray, B. A., who is Hitler's Indian biographer, writes that he served on the Western front for four years and there "by dint of an uncommon display of military talents and valour he rose to be Lance-Corporal and received the Iron Cross."

* * * *

It must have been an "uncommon display of military talents" that made him a Lance Corporal in four years! But he must have learnt all his military tricks there,—of shooting people in the back and confiscation of funds! That's how great men are made.

* * * *

"Incidentally, the Soviet Government will henceforth count the cost before they arrest and expose British subjects in Russia to an unfair trial and unmerited sentence," writes Bori Bunder with that natural love for fairplay and justice so characteristic of it.

* * * *

It is good that it shuts its eyes and ears to events in India, otherwise it would have written a powerful screed against the Ordinance Laws and the "lettres de cachet" with which the Police are armed in these days.

* * * *

The British Government, however, maintained that the only argument that the Soviet understands is the 'Big stick', writes the same paper. The proper way for foreigners in general and Indians in particular and it explains much.

* * * *

"The Majesty of Law" is the heading in the "C. and M. Gazette" to a leader on the Congress, picketers, and similar other things, written with that purposefulness which strong men in the Punjab show in writing about Indians. No necessity now to say anything about "The Majesty of Justice".

* * * *

When the "Majesty of Law" has to be upheld, whatever happens "The Majesty of Justice" is relegated to the limbo of oblivion.

* * * *

But it is dangerous to expatiate more on this point, for the Ordinance Laws are ever on the look-out to up-hold their own dignity.

* * * *

A Struggling young poet called on the editor of a provincial newspaper. He was met by the office-boy.

"I want to see the editor," said the poet.

"Sorry, the editor is in Africa shooting lions," said the boy.

The poet gasped.

"Impossible!" he said, "I saw him through the window as I came along."

"Yes, but he saw you first."

HITLERISM FOR EVER

No More Chance For Any Revolution In Germany

HERR HITLER'S VISION

Will Suppress Attempts To Overthrow Present Nazi Regime

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MUNICH, July 3.

The Nazi regime would last centuries, declared Herr Hitler in a speech at the meeting of Nazi leaders from all over Germany. He affirmed that he would ruthlessly suppress any attempt to overthrow the present regime.

A second revolution would end only in chaos. Old parties had either been dissolved or were on the eve of dissolution, and the completion of this process would mean the establishment of national unity throughout Germany.

BEFORE EXPIRY OF SENTENCES

Release Of Politicals In U. Province

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

Pandit Venkatesh Narain Tewary Ex-M. L. C., who was an 'A' class political prisoner in Fatehgarh Jail, has been released before the expiry of the period of his sentence.

Reports of similar release of Congressmen before the expiry of their sentence have been received from various districts of the United Provinces.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SIR R. MOOKERJEE

CALCUTTA, July 3.

A civic address was presented at the Town Hall this afternoon to Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee on the completion of eighty years. The address which was printed in Bengali was inscribed in gold on a silver plate bearing the Corporation's coat of arms and was presented by the Mayor.

Sir Rajendra who was accompanied by Lady Mookerjee replied in Bengali, recalling that he started his business career in the Corporation, his first contract being the waterworks at Palta.

Among those present were the Acting Chief Justice, the Minister for Local Self-Government, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Lord and Lady Sinha, Sir David and Lady Ezra, Raja Bahadur Nashipur Badridas Goenka and Dr. B. C. Roy, the former Mayor.—A. P.

U.S. Torpedos Stabilisation Plan Of Gold Countries

NO PEGGING OF DOLLAR NOW

This Is Not Time To Dissipate Gold Reserves, Says Mr. Roosevelt

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 3.

"The World Economic Conference was called to better and perhaps to cure fundamental economic ills. It must not be diverted from it", says Mr. Roosevelt in the monetary statement issued by Mr. Cordell Hull as the Secretary of State, and not as the Chairman of the W. E. C. Delegation.

He points out that the subject is purely a treasury matter.

He says that it will be a catastrophe amounting to world tragedy, if the Conference were to be diverted from the broader problems of real and permanent financial stability and the greater prosperty of masses of all nations by a proposal of purely financial and temporary experiment affecting a few nations only.

He warns that insistence on such an action might become an excuse for the continuance of basic economic errors, underlying much of the present world depression.

GREATER FACTOR

He points out that a sound internal economic system is a greater factor in nations' well-being than prices of its currency in terms of other currencies.

Mr. Roosevelt says frankly that the United States seeks a dollar, which, a generation hence, will be of the same value as that which the country hopes to attain in the near future which will be more advantageous to other nations than the fixed ratio for month or so in terms of pound or franc.

CAN'T DISSIPATE GOLD.

Our broad purpose is the permanent stabilisation of every nation's currency. Gold or gold and silver can well continue to be the metallic reserve behind currencies, but this is not the time to dissipate gold reserves. When the majority of nations produce balanced budgets and live within means, we can properly discuss the better distribution of the world's gold and silver supply to act as a reserve base of national currencies.

EMBARGO MUST GO.

He concludes by insisting that the mitigation of the existing embargoes so as to facilitate international exchange of goods is a truer answer to the problem of restoration of the world trade than the temporary fixing of exchange rates.

COMMITTEES STRIKE WORK

W. E. Conference Shows Signs Of Breaking Down

BUT MAC HOPES STILL

Gold Bloc Refuse To Carry On Without Plan For Stabilisation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 3.

Matters have reached such a pass at the World Economic Conference that signs of disintegration are becoming apparent.

Some Sub-Committees have already struck work.

It is evident that Professor Moley, Mr. Roosevelt's right-hand man fresh from America, who approved the gold countries' resolution, which has now been turned down, has no greater influence than the remainder of the American delegation.

There is no doubt that the wording of the morning's American note has created equal surprise and disappointment. Even American circles are amazed and interpret the statement as extremely nationalist and isolationist.

The dramatic sequel to Mr. Cordell Hull's statement soon appeared. Three Sub-Committees decided to adjourn without proceeding with the business. The general argument advanced by gold countries' representatives on these Committees was that matters for consideration were so intimately bound up with the monetary problem, that it was useless to discuss them in the absence of a solution of it.

In the meantime, Mr. MacDonald who with his British colleagues had morning and afternoon conferences with British Dominions' representatives, refuses to admit defeat, despite the depressing situation.

"SCHOOL-MASTERLY"

LONDON, July 3.

General reaction among the Conference delegates after reading Mr. Hull's declaraton is one of disappointment.

It is felt that he has not elaborated Mr. Roosevelt's plain refusal to any useful extent. In certain quarters exception is taken to the wording of the statement, which is considered "schoolmasterly."

The latest American move is regarded as finally removing the hope of American help towards a general understanding on currencies. It is considered that the next move lies with the united Kingdom, and it is confidently expected that lead from Britain will be announced possibly in the course of a few hours.

It is noteworthy that British Dominions delegates were consulted before the meeting of gold countries this morning, and the latter adhere to the belief that no further reason exists for prolonging discussions.

A Paris message says Quai D'Orsay describe the rumoured intention of the French to try to wind up the Conference on 15th July as fantastic. Nevertheless, canvassing for adjournment afoot among other gold countries in the Conference Headquarters in London.

DOLLAR'S LOW RECORD

The Dollar fell to new low record since Britain left the gold standard in 1931 of 4.48 1/2, following Mr. Roosevelt's statement.

The Dollar opened 4.35 1/2 to the pound in London on Saturday and 4.33 1/2 in New York.

Gold countries showed hardly any movement on their previous level, but Canadian dollars weakened from 4.71 to 4.79 to the pound.

200 Leaders To Meet In Poona

POONA, July 3.

The Associated Press understands that about 200 delegates from all over India are to be invited to attend the informal conference of prominent Congressmen to be held at Poona on 12th July, instead of a limited number as originally intended.

This was finally decided at this evening's meeting between Gandhiji, Mr. Aney, Mr. Rajagopalachari and others at Parnakuti.

Enquiries show that this alteration in the number of invitees is due to the fact that it is thought necessary, considering the momentous issues before the conference, to afford scope for expression of different shades of opinion.

The conference will be purely informal, but the sense of the conference will decide to a great extent the future course of action of Gandhiji and the Congress President.

The final list of invitees is under preparation and invitations will be issued to-morrow.

The venue of the conference has not yet been decided, but the Servants of India Society's premises and the Gokhale Hall are mentioned among the most likely places.

It is expected that Gandhiji will be able actively to participate in the discussions.—A. P.

MAHATMA INVITES DR. GHOSH

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh who was released on Saturday has been asked by Gandhiji to see him immediately at Poona. Dr. Ghosh is proceeding to-morrow.—A. P.

GOLD BLOC'S REPLY TO U. S.

To Act Independently Of Britain And America

ADJOURNMENT MOVE

Statement To Be Issued After Arrival Of Sgr. Jung

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 3.

Gold countries have drawn up a reply to Mr. Cordell Hull affirming that they will now act independently of Britain and the United States and proceed on a common policy conducted by their central banks.

The machinery by which Central Banks of gold countries will co-operate is described in a statement to be issued after signature is obtained of the Italian Finance Minister, Sgr. Jung, who has proceeded to Ulster to inspect the Balbo Armada.

In the meantime, move for the adjournment is anticipated this afternoon or to-morrow morning, and will probably be initiated by Switzerland, as France and Holland refuse.

Gold countries believe that if they leave the conference, the remaining nations will be able to do little.

DOWNING STREET PARLEYS

Attempts To Save World Conference

LONDON, July 3.

The Fate of the World Economic Conference seems to hang on Mr. Cordell Hull's statement today, the outcome of which Mr. MacDonald is urging the Gold Standard countries to await, before taking too tragic a view of the situation.

It is hoped in London that Mr. Hull will indicate that some support will be forthcoming from America for the plan for temporarily steadying the dolar in foreign exchange markets through Federal Reserve Bank and foreign central banks.

DOWNING STREET BUSY.
BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Yesterday was a very busy day in the Downing Street. Delegations anxiously conferring with a view to saving the Conference from adjournment over the Stabilisation issue. After holding the conference Prof. Moley and Mr. Hull had a forty minutes' conversation with Mr. MacDonald in the afternoon, and subsequently Messrs. MacDonald, Neville Chamberlain and the Treasury Officials met the Gold Standrad countries when, according to the Daily Telegraph, gold standard countries were informed that Britain could not associate herself with Gold declaration without the concurrence of the United States.

The Paper further adds that Mr. MacDonald hinted at the possibility of a separate, but not identical declaration by the United Kingdom for which the endorsement of Dominions was being sought, and the declaration is understood to emphasise, firstly, the undesirability of States entering into currency competition in order to acquire a temporary advantage in international trade by depreciating the external value of their currencies below such point, as is required to re-establish internal equilibrium; secondly, the desirability of authorities regulating currencies to smooth out exchange fluctuations due to speculative influences.

NO BAN ON CHETTIARS

Indo-China Rescinds Orders On Indian Bankers

CASE OF TWO EXILES

Negotiations Between Deportees And Govt. Going On

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 3.

Representations by the British Ambassador at Paris have resulted in the Governor-General of Indo-China rescinding the expulsion orders against two Indian bankers, who have not yet left the country.

Capt. Eden informed Mr. David Grenfell of this in the House of Commons.

He said negotiations were continuing between the Government of Indo-China and those bankers who had left, and he hoped this would result in an amicable arrangement, in which event the bankers would be authorised to return and expulsion decrees would be rescinded.

He added there was no reason given for the expulsion in the expulsion orders.

STOP PRESS

BRITONS LEAVE SOVIET.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STOLPE, July 3.

British Engineers, Thornton and MacDonald, arrived in the Polish territory. MacDonald appeared in a nervous condition, his hands shaking.

Neither of them wished to discuss their prison experiences in Moscow, though they remarked food was "insufficient and rather bad." They both had been confined in the same cell. They added they were glad they passed over the Soviet territory.

AIR "ACE" DEAD.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Russell Boardman, Airman who flew non-stop from New York to Istanbul, 4984 miles in 49 hours and five minutes with John Polando, 1931, died at Indianapolis. He was injured on Saturday in the Trans-Continental air-race.

LAST ENGLISHMAN ELIMINATED.

LONDON, July 3.

The last Englishman was eliminated when Satoh beat Austin in quarter finals.

Other semi-finalists are Vines, Cochet and Crawford.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD BLOC'S PLAN.

LONDON, July 3.

The Joint declaration of Gold countries signed by representatives of France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Switzerland states respective countries formally confirm their intentions to maintain free functioning of gold standard at the existing gold parities and within framework of the existing monetary laws.

Central Banks of various countries are requested to keep in very close touch with each other in order to give declaration maximum efficacy.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted—For the Municipal Committee, Damoh, a Secretary on time scale of pay Rs. 75—5—100. The appointment is permanent but will be in the first instance on probation for one year. Candidates should give their age in application. Candidates are expected to tender evidence of their having held with success responsible administrative and executive posts. Experience in accounts, office organisation and routine is essential. Candidates must possess good command of English and Knowledge of Hindi. Knowledge of Engineering, Sanitation, or a University degree shall be deemed an additional qualification. Applications received after 25th July 1933 will not be taken into consideration. Candidates will be required to come for personal interview at their own cost if so desired by the selection committee. D. P. Shrivastava, President, Municipal Committee, Damoh. (6899).

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A Descent all glass big Show Room facing frontage of Gowalia Tank Road to be let at reasonable rent from 1st August. Best opportunity for those who wish to put their goods for attractive show. Apply to the Estate Manager Donalds Transport Co., or Phone to No. 42477. (836).

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70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale the Latur Electric Ginning and Pressing factory, situate at Latur in complete working order. Intending buyers should see Mr. Vithaldas Kasalchand, Vithalwadi, Tel Galli, Ramji Bhagwan's building, third floor, Bombay. (824).

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A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

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NOTICE.

Messrs. SOLOMON & CO., Solicitors, have REMOVED their Office from Mongini Building, 45-47, Churchgate Street to DAUD NENSEY BUILDING, Military Square Lane, Fort.

6901

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

The Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company called for to-day having been ADJOURNED for want of quorum, the Adjourned Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1933, at 2 p.m.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1933.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
N. M. RAIJI,
D. D. SHROFF,
Liquidators.

6900

Income Tax & Sup. Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared Audit of Books of Firms undertaken

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GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72 Medows Street by order of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Laldas and Natwarlal Hiralal, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the insolvent Jhavery Shankerlal Chhotalal, the Mortgagor.

2 Diamond necklaces with pearls, 3 bangles of diamonds and rubies, 1 Damni of diamonds and rubies, 3 loose Damnies, 1 Damni of diamonds and rubies, loose emeralds, rubies, 1 diamond ring etc., etc.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T'	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973	2 July	13 July
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*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
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x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

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HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17000	2 Aug.
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Hiye Maru	11600	31 July
Helan Maru	11600	14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Hague ,,	9th July	22nd ,,
Andes ,,	13th ,,	28th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.

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TALA BIRELL
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and thousands in the cast.

Also a SLIM SUMMERVILLE Comedy in two parts

AND HERE WE ARE

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JADDAN BAI'S sweet melodious voice will take you to the land of sweet musical tunes.
She has charmed thousands all over India and you will be entrancing at her sweet tunes.
Booking in full swing at the Theatre 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
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SEE THAT YOU GET YOUR TICKET in advance.

COTTON

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GALLOWS PICTURE LEADS TO TRAGEDY

A book opened at a page which contained a drawing depicting eight Highlanders standing on a gallows with ropes round their necks was produced at the inquest in mail week on Frederick Morgan, aged 13, of Dagenham, who was found hanged at his home.

The boy's father, Frederick George Morgan, said his son was a great reader, mostly of comic papers. At five o'clock he saw his son lying on the bed reading a book of "outlaw" stories. Later he found the boy in the lavatory hanging by a Scout's lanyard from the cistern.

The Coroner said: "I do not think there is much doubt that these pictures had got impresed on the boy's mind, and he went up to try what the effect might be. He was too young to have many worries. I don't think there were any suicidal tendencies about the boy, and I have no doubt he put the noose round the neck the same as in the pictures."

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was recorded.

DISASTROUS TO INDIAN COTTON GROWERS

Punjab M. L. C. Tables Resolution Against Increased Import Duty On Piece-Goods

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Inquiries made here regarding the busines that is likely to come up before the Punjab Legislative Council when it holds a short session in Simla at the end of July, show that it is unlikely that the Council will give consideration to the Punjab University Enquiry Report, as the Senate's comments and opinions thereon are not expected to be available by that time. Some of the nonofficial resolutions of which notice is said to have been given relate to the exchange ratio, the increased import duty on piecegoods of non-British origin, and the representative character of the Tariff Board.

One resolution describes the present exchange ratio as disastrous to the country in general and to the agricultural classes in particular and that the present exchange price of the rupee should be brought down to 16 pence.

DISASTROUS TO COTTON GROWERS.

Another resolution recommends the Council to convey to the Government of India the considered view of the House that the increased import duty on piecegoods of non-British origin will prove disastrous to the cotton growers of India unless reliable and satisfactory arrangements for the sale of Indian cotton at a reasonable rates are made.

A recommendation to Government to convey to the Government of India the opinion of the House that the Tariff Board as at present constituted is dominated by Capitalists and should be made sufficiently representative of the interests of agricultural producers and consumers, forms the subject matter of a third resolution.

Two other resolutions that are likely to be of interest should they pass through the usual process and be favoured by the ballot box, are those recommending the appointment of a committee to bring the present land revenue system more into consonance with the modern canons of taxation, and recommending to Government the appointment of a senior officer on special duty to report after making necessary inquiries, and consulting all shades of non-official opinion upon the best means of maintaining close touch between officers and the general mass of the population.

It was also learnt that there was a possibility of amending bill being brought forward to rectify certain drafting inaccuracies in the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill which was passed by the Council last session, and which was later made into law.

COMMUNAL FORMULA.

As regard the possibility of an agreed communal formula for the Punjab coming up for consideration before the Council in July, an important member of the Punjab Council, who has been interesting himself in these negotiations said that so far no agreement as such had been reached, although there was a common understanding that efforts should be made to reflect the respective population strengths in the voting register and joint electorates should replace separate electorates on such a basis. Efforts were still being continued and no cut and dried formula had yet been arrived at.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE REPROVES WOMAN WITHOUT HAT

A reproof was administered by Mr. W. Humphries, the presiding magistrate at Barnsley West Riding Police Court to a woman without a hat who appeared to give evidence. When asked why she appeared without a hat the woman answered that she never were one Mr. Humphries told her she had no right to appear in court without her head covered, whereupon she retired and returned later wearing a hat borrowed from a friend.

Who Runs British Cabinet Show?

Premier's Continued Absences From London And England Have Reduced Him To Figure-head In Most Things

Who is governing Great Britain at the present time?

The question is not a rhetorical one, nor is it an academic one. It is a practical and urgent one, writes Mr. H. G. Gardiner.

How practical and urgent may be indicated by a simple test: How many days has the Prime Minister been present in the House of Commons since the National Government, of which he is titular head, came into office?

I do not know the answer, but no one, I think will question the fact that Mr. MacDonald has established a record as the Absentee Prime Minister. The visits of angles, we are told, are "few and far between," and in that respect Mr. MacDonald's connection with the House of Commons is certainly angelic.

For a long time he was away altogether for reasons of health, with which we all sympatised. Sometimes he has been on the Continent on affairs which required his attendance, sometimes in America, more often his foot has been on his native health in the far north of Scotland.

It is not merely that he is frequently absent from Parliament; he is absent from London. Of course, his secretaries are with him and his despatch boxes follow him. Of course, also, there is the telephone and the modern conveniences for rapid communication.

"NOT PRESENT."

But these conveniences should not make it more necessary to go away. It should make it more unnecessary to go away. One can speak on a telephone at least as effectively from London as from Lossiemouth, and it is absurd to suppose that the business of a Government can be conducted as efficiently from a Scotch fishing village as from Westminster.

Take the experience of the last three weeks. During this time Mr. MacDonald has been the best part of a thousand miles from the centre of affairs. Parliament has except for a brief respite at Whitsuntide, been in session, and the gravest matters have been under discussion. He has had no share in them. Cabinet meetings have been held to take momentous decisions, but he has not been there to exercise the authority of the head of the Government.

Two matters of world importance in which the action of this country is vital have been in the balance. One is the question of the next instalment of the debt to America, which is due on Wednesday of next week. Is it to be paid or is it not to be paid? Our relations with America and the fate of the World Economic Conference which opens on Monday largely depend upon what we decide. We must suppose that the Cabinet is considering that question daily, but the chief of the Cabinet has had no part in the discussions.

Even more serious in its ultimate consequences is the extraordinary decision taken by the Cabinet last week in regard to the use of air-bombs. If one country more than another has reason to want the deviliries of the air to be abolished it is this country. Not six months ago Mr. Baldwin delivered a hair-raising speech on the horros that would descend upon humanity if bombing were not forbidden by the Disarmament Conference.

Yet when at last it seemed that every nation had been brought to agree to the abolition of military aviation we threaten to wreck the whole scheme by obstinately refusing to give up bombing as a means of keeping warlike tribes in order. We are prepared to legalise the bombing of London rather than sacrifice the rigght to bomb a mob of Afghan or Arab raiders!

Who is it, I repeat, who is governing us? Who is it who is guilty to this reckless threat to torpedo disarmament? It is understood that Sir John Simon, who next to Mr. MacDonald should be the most important member of the Ministry, was acutely opposed to the policy of the Cabinet. It is even suggested that he contemplated resignation rather than agree to it.

MYSTERIOUS CABINET.

If he remains he ought to remain only for one purpose—that is, to prevent this crime against humanity being consummated.

I have criticised the part which Sir John has played at the Foreign Office in the past, especially in relation to Manchuria, and I have nothing to withdraw from what I have said. But in justice to him, tribute must be paid to the work he has done in the Disarmament Conference, where his legal genius has been of invaluable service in bringing all the nations into the orbit of the British disarmament plan, now so gravely endangered by whoever it is who, in this mysterious Cabinet really governs us.

And this brings me back to the Prime Minister. Obviously he cannot be a consenting party to the policy which threatens to perpetuate the horrors of bombing. In this matter he must of course share the view of Sir John Simon. But he was far away while this capital issue was being decided in the Cabinet, and we may assume that, whatever opinion he expressed over the telephone, it was ignored in the decision that was taken. Is it conceivable that if he had been present to support his Foreign Minister his authority would not have been sufficient to avert this blunder?

It is natural that the public should be disturbed at a course of event, which seems to be reducing the office of Prime Minister to that of a merely ornament functionary whose presence in Parliament or the Cabinet when great issues are afoot is a matter of no consequence.

It is tempted to ask whether these frequent absences are merely accidental or whether they indicate a state of affairs within the Government which can only be prevented from developing into an open rupture by the Prime Minister going periodically into a sort of cold storage. Is, for example, Mr. MacDonald's absence from the scene during the critical events of the fortnight wholly unconnected with the inconvenient episode of the tax on the co-operative stores' reserves?

It is obvious, of course, that the Conservatives have Mr. MacDonald very much "in chancery". He is not his 'own man," any more than Sir John Simon is his "own man." Neither has a Party in the country whose backing gives him strength in the Government or whose votes are an important factor at an election. Mr. MacDonald is extremely unlikely to sit in another Parliament, and Sir John Simon will only sit in another Parliament by virtue of Conservative votes.

PHANTOM PREMIER.

These considerations weigh heavy upon them and cripple their freelom of action. Their only weapon of offence or defence is the threat of resignation and the value of that weapon is a diminishing quantity as the election of 1931 recedes and the overwhelming strength of the Conservative battalions increases its grip upon Parliament and upon legislation.

But I am concerned here not with the fate of Mr. MacDonald nor with that of Sir John Simon. I am concerned with the disquieting effect upon Parliamentary government of a phantom Premier who comes out when the sun shines and the omens are favourable and disappears when the storm cone is hoisted and important issues are at stake.

Parliamentary government has collapsed nearly all over Europe, and it is on its trial here. If it is to survive the menace of dictatorship, Fascist or Communist, which has destroyed liberty on the Continent, there must be a united Government and a strong hand at the helm.

CLAIRVOYANT RECORDS

MADRAS, July 1.
(By Maily.)

Dr. Besant and her colleague Bishop Leadbeater have published the result of their clairvoyant magnification investigations since 1895 into the chemical element. Ninety-nine distinct elements, not counting in so taopes are recorded by them and weights are given.—A. P.

TRIVADRUM, June 30.

Lieut.-Col. D. M. Field, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, leaves Trivandrum for Pudukottah and Sandur on the 16th July. He returns to Trivandrum on the 31st July.—A. P.

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WARNING TO AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS

No Continuation Of Present Prices If Acreage Plan Fails

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN WEST BELT

Market Disturbed By Erratic Exchange Movement

During the early part of the past week American cotton prices advanced on broad speculative buying influenced by widespread publicity of the acreage reduction campaign. Complaints of crop deterrioration in South-West helped the rise.

The rapidity of advance and erratic movements in foreign exchanges induced pro fit-taking and increased Southern selling.

Earlier reports regarding acreage curtailment were very optimistic but in view of sharp advance in the cotton prices, some farmers are reluctant to flow under cotton already planted. But officials are warning that the present prices can not continue if the acreage curtailment plan fails.

As net result of the working during the past week, New York cotton prices have recorded a rise of 82 points with weekly range of 127 points, October option touching the highest 10.75c. and the lowest 9.48c.

Bombay, July 3

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on Saturday owing to improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables but later on declined partially on realising.

ACREAGE PROSPECTS.

Hot and dry weather continues in the West belt causing anxiety as there has been no rain for nearly a fortnight in Texas and Oklahoma. The official estimate on acreage which will be realised on Saturday the 8th instant by the Crop Reporting Board of the Agriculture Department of the U. S. A. Government will not consider in its figure the anticipated abandonment under the acreage reduction plan. This means that the cotton trade will have no reliable idea about the area under cotton cultivation till the official separate statement regarding the result of official plan to reduce acreage minimum by 25 per cent. It is reported that owing to sharp rise in cotton prices, some farmers are reluctant to destroy grown up plants but the Agriculture Department has issued a warning that the present prices cannot continue if the acreage curtailment plan fails. It is too early to arrive any reliable conclusion under the present circumstances but with the information before us, the official report which is due to be out at the end of the present week will probably show an increase of about 8 to 9 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

The general state of market is disturbed by erratic movement in foreign exchanges and conflicting advices regarding the stabilisation of currencies. Sales of cloth and yarn continue large in America indicating industrial activity. The general feeling continues bullish and recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market. However in view of political uncertainty we believe it safe only to buy on declines.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened at a rise of 13 to 19 points on higher Liverpool closing advices. There was fairly good buying at the opening rise and immediately a rise of 23 points over previous closing was recorded. This was the highest level of the day as later on prices declined on long liquidation. The market closed at a net rise of 13 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 10.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 10.10c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points. The market was quiet and featureless but later on advanced on little trade calling and speculative buying. The market closed at a rise of 16 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.42d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 12 points. Egyptian cotton futures were also steady and closed 12 to 14 points higher. The Alexandria cotton futures market was closed on Saturday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Tuesday the 4th instant n account of "Independence Day."

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices advanced sharply in the early part of the week on a broad speculative demand, attracted by the widespread publicity of the acreage reductieon campaign and the strength of the Wheat market. The firmness of the cotton goods market, additionnal indications of improving industrial activity and complaints of crop deterioration in Southewest were factors also stimulating the demand. The rapidity of the advance induced profit taking and increased Southern selling. The market was further disturbed by the erratic movements in Foreign Exchanges, conflicting advices regarding the stabilisation of the leading currencies and its ultimate effect on the American Inflation programme.

WARNING TO GROWERS

First reports in connection with the acreage curtailment were very optimistic. However in view of the sharp advance in cotton some farmers are reluctant to plow under cotton already planted, but officials are warning that the present prices cannot continue if the acreage curtailment plan fails.

The Weather Bureau has reported that the crop has withstood the dry weather remarkably well.

The Government Crop Report, which is to be issued on July 8th, will not take into consideration the possible curtaellment under the Acreage Reduction Plan.—Reuter.

INCREASED BUYING

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices improved on trade and speculative buying. The American Governments announcemeet that the dollar is still overvalued has revived hopes of further inflation causing strength in Wall Street. Serious reports of damage to the American wheat crop and a sharp advance in prices also helped cotton.

For the moment trade attention seems to be carried on the stabilisation of the dollar and though President Roosevelt has objected to the Conference's immediate proposals, he does not refuse control by the Central Banks in order to check violent fluctuations. The final decision by the American Government is expected to be announced to-day.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE

The general opinion prevailing seems to be that should America refuse the stabilisation of the dollar, Britain may agree to stabilise sterling and in such an event America may not wish to lose the hegemony of world finance. Broadly speaking the aims of the British and American Government are identical in the determination to raise commodity prices and therefore any scheme for stabilisation may not affect the recent improvement in prices.

The drought continues in the West and in this connection our Liverpool friends write by this air-mail as follows:—

"Apart from a few showers, there has been no rain in the belt for nearly a month. Excessive temperatures continue and we are watching the situation in West and South West Texas with great attention. This is a vast area, mostly under the cultivation of cotton, and a crop calamity might reduce the Texas crop by two million bales."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York Highest 10.50 +.23 at 10-11 a.m.; Lowest 10 40 +.13 at 10 a.m.

New York December Highest 10.66 (10-11 a.m.). Lowest 10.55 (11-59 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-40 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall in Alabama. Excessive heat continues in the Western belt. Much warmer.

12-30 p.m.—Excessive heat continues in the Western belt. Very unfavourable.

5-51 p.m., New York—Hot and dry weather in the West, showers in the East. Strength of other markets. Cloth firm.

The Liverpool Representative of the New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"The 'London Economist' says:—Recovery Act implies either catastrophic full of Dollar or prohibitive increase in Tariff Wall; American retail trade practically unimproved indicating failure mass purchasing power to follow price advances."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York—The official estimate on acreage released July 8th by Crop Reporting Board will not consider anticipated abandonment under programme of Department Agriculture and will refer to acreage standing July 1st prior to which no acreage will be abandoned under programme.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market healthier owing liquidation on stabilisation talk. Definite stabilisation appears us impossible, present possible compromise on basis statement favouring ultimate return gold and endeavour prevent wild fluctuations meantime. Drought in west unrelieved otherwise crop doing well.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Except for drought in west crop progressing favourably. Currency stabilisation unlikely present compromise probably be arrived at favouring return gold later date. Market healthier for recent liquidation.

New York—Bullish feeling predominates, are not inclined to change our opinion.

New York—Technical position strengthened; rain much needed West Texas; market is influenced by reports London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 3.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 81-4-0
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 91-6-0
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable) 100-15-/0
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 96-2-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable) 101-14
4 per cent 1943 (Taxable) 100-2-0
5 per cent 1939-44 (Table) 104-5-0
5 per cent 1940-43 (Taxable) 104-6-0
5 per cent 1935 103-8-0
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 106-4-0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 105-4-0

TAXFREE LOANS

6 per cent 1045/55 Loan 111-6-0
6 per cent B D L 1935 106-15-0
5 per cent 1055 Mysore 109-8-0
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore 108.

CORPORATION LOANS.

4 per cent B P T 91
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974 89-8.
4 per cent M Deb 1959 103-8
6 per cent Deb 1054 133-8
6 per cent K F T 1956 113-8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

3-1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 80/13/6 and closed firm at 80/4/

5 per cent 1945/65 are in request at 111/6/0, where as the 4 per cent 1960/70 are scarce at 96/2/.

The 3-1/2 per cent 1940/50 changed hands at 91/8/

In sympathy the other scrips are a shade better. Undertone very firm.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 1.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
BROACH—				
J/A.	214-1/4	214-1/4	213-1/4	214-1/4
A/May	234-1/4	234-1/4	233-1/4	234-1/4
OOMRA—				
July	201	201	200	201
D/J.	297	207-1/4	206-1/2	207-1/4
BENGAL—				
July	166	166	162-1/2	162-1/2
D/J.	173-1/2	173-1/2	173-1/4	175-1/4

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, July 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 295 jer ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Coanut Cake Ready. Rs. 70 per ton.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 3.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York Cotton Market on Saturday, the local market opened steady at Rs. 235/ for Broach A/M. delivery There was active buying by bazar operators and prices advanced to Rs. 236/12. At this level there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 236/. The general feeling is bullish and much of the recent improvement was mainly due to short covering which has again weakened the technical situation.

Liverpool market opened unchanged as anticipated and later on was reported 2 points higher despite sharp rise in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate to 3.46 3/4. In the local market Broach A.-M. declined to Rs. 235/8 and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach J.-A.	215	4
Broacr A.-M.	236	8
Oomra D.-J.	202	0
Oomra July	208	4
Bengal July	163	12
Bengal D.-J.	174	8

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 3.

	to-day	Total.
Broach J/A	2100	7800
Bengal July	900	2200
Oomra July	—	1000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sind-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	211
Nagpur Savner Fine	211
Yeotmal Fine	206
Arvi Fine	206
Ellichpur Fine	206
Amraot-Berar Fine	202
Khamgaon Fine	202
Mulkapur Fine	207
Khandesh Fine	204
Muthia F. G.	195
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	195
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	202
Ujjain/Shujaupur F. G.	204
Broach F. G.	212
Punjab/American	216
Punjab American mix	210
Cambodia	236
Miraj/Sangli	207
Compta Good	215
Bagalkot	207
Bussoga	330
Pompala	337

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 3.

	Extra Spl-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.		176	172	168	164
M. G Panjab		172	169	166	163
M. G. Rajputana		173	170	167	164
M. G. Oomra No 3		208	206	204	201
M. G. Oomra No. 1		215	213	211	208
M. G. Oomra No. 2		211	209	207	204
M. G. Broach No. 2		221	219	217	215
M. G. Punjab-Ame		230	228	226	224
M. G. Surat		266	264	262	22260
M. G. Rajpipla		266	264	262	260
M. G. Navsari		273	271	269	267

INDDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 3.

In full-pressed Bales.

Since 1st September

	Saturday	This year.
Khandesh	96	217162
Central India	780	197817
Barsi and Nagar	132	120411
Hyderabad-Gaorani		54585
Berar	112	462215
Central Provinces		134425
Total Oomras	1121	1196615
Dholera	1964	259291
N.-W. Provinces		7162
Rajputana	64	78964
Sind-Punjab	312	100372
Broach	879	325666
Coompta Dharwar	451	73524
Westerns-Northerns	1289	61761
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	360	41567
Persian		6379
merican		70126
American		70126
Egyptian and Comilla, Burma & other sorcs.		33
Total	6886	2345335

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-press Bales Steady.

In full-pressed Bales.

1st Sept. to 29th June

	Saturday.	This year.
Europe		339357
Japan & China	4158	1089596
Coast Ports		22901
Up-country by Rail		117218
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16670
Total	4158	1585742

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 3

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS SELLING—
T T and D D 1/6 1/32
T T 1/6 1/32 to Sept
T T 1/6 Oct/Dec
LONDON BANKS BUYING—
T T 1/6 3/32
D D 1/6 3/32
3 Mos 1/6 5/32 July/Sept
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 310 nominal
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING—
T T 308 nominal
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING—
T T 304 nominal
PARIS BANKS SELLING—
D D 645
PARIS BANKS BUYING—
D D 655
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 62 1/8
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 83 1/2 nominal
Buying 60 days 82 nominal
HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 95
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 85 1/2
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 63 5/8
BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 106
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.33 1/2 1st instant
Shanghai/London closed 3rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 15/16 3rd instant
London/Paris 86.06 1st instant.
London/Belgium 24.20 1st instant
London/Switzerland 17.55 1st instant
London/Italy 64.12 1st instant
London/Berlin 14.24 1st instant
London/Holland 8.43 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.44 1st instant
London/New York 4.32 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-3-0 30th ultimo £6-2-4 1/2 1st instant
Silver London ready 18 5/8 30th ultimo; 18 1/2 1st instant
Silver London forward 18 3/4 30th ultimo; 18 5/8 1st instant
Silver New York ready 36 1/8 30th ultimo; 37 1st instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 30th ultimo 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 30th ultimo; 3/4 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WEEKLY INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 29th June 23,33,061
Same time last season 19,25,465
Exports from 1st Sept to 29th June:—
United Kingdom 1932/33 53,616; 1931/32 16,740
Continent 1932/33 2,85,741; 1931/32 1,05,239
China 1932/33 90,611; 1931/32 1,97,646
Japan 1932/33 9.98.985; 1931/32 4,73,241
Coast Ports 1932/33 22,901; 1931/32 35,342
U. S. A. 1931/32 25.
Total 1932/33 14,51.854; 1931/32 8,28,233
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1933 to 29th June 1933 1,17,218
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1932 to 29th June 1933 5,67,972
Same period last year 7,44,583
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 29th June, 1933 8,77,179
Same time last year 8,51,971

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from upcountry from 1st Sept 1932 to 21st June 1933 9,15,382
Total for the corresponding period last season 7,31,230
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1932 to 21st June 1933 8,58,215
Total for the corresponding period last season 6,34,649.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1932-33	1931-32
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 1-7-33	8639000	9876000
Receipts Yesterday 1-7-33	7000	8000
Exports to date 1-7-33	7863000	5422000
Stock at Ports 30-6-33	3478000	3577000
Stock Interior Towns 30-6-33	1345000	1430000
Stocks Liverpool 30-6-33	785000	810000
Visible Supply 30-6-33	7042000	7052000
Quantity in Sight 30-6-33	13341000	14317000
Quantity out of Sight 30-6-33	13094000	12656000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Reactionary Feeling With Scattered Selling

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES STEADY

Bombay, July 3.

The share Bazar opened steady to-day with a scattered enquiry in sympathy with Firmness of cotton prices. But there was marked absence of any important buying. Later on the market showed easier tendency. There was some selling on a reaction theory which in conjunction with long liquidation resulted in a small decline in values. Mill shares were easy with a limited turnover of business. Tata Steel shares which are now chief favourite ruled also quiet on profit taking. Cement section was quiet and featureless. Bombay Burma shares ruled easy on increased selling. Hydro-Electric shares ruled very steady today with a fairly good enquiry. The Gilt-Edged market also fared well and there was improved demand for 3-1/2 per cent paper which resulted in a small rise.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 820 declined to Rs. 810 and closed at Rs. 812/8. Fazuls advanced to Rs. 377/8 and closed at Rs. 372/8 after touching Rs. 370. Pearls depreciated to Rs. 242/8 and Swadeshis were on offer at Rs. 276/14 at the close. New Greats receded to Rs. 188/12 and Kohinoors were on offer at Rs. 175. Centuries were comparatively steady at Rs. 252/8. Laxmis came to business at Rs. 900. Andhras advanced to Rs. 1,415 and closed at Rs. 1,410. Tata Hydros ruled steady at Rs. 155. Powers were quiet at Rs. 980. Bundles closed at Rs. 24/12 and Shahabads were steady at Rs. 279/6. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. eased to Rs. 89. Bombay Burma kuctuated in the region of Rs. 403/12. Telephones were in keen demand and closed strong at Rs. 80/8. Tata Steel ordys. started at Rs. 56/14 touched Rs. 57/4 and closed at Rs. 55/10 after fluctuated in the region of Rs. deferreds appreciated to Rs. 231/4 to close at Rs. 226/4 sellers. Tata Oils came to business at Rs. 21.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 3.

Bom. Dyeing 821; 11; 12
Century 257; 52; 53; 52
Central India 346; 40
Colaba 103; 4; 1-14
Crescent 70
Fazalbhoy 377; 72; 70; 72
Kohinoor 180; 75
New Great 197; 88
Pearl 247; 46; 45; 43; 41-14
Simplex 96; 95-10
Swadeshi 281; 76
Bundi 24-10; 12
I. Cement 277; 78; 75; 76
T. Steel Dfd 231; 33; 26
T. Steel Ord 46-4; 12; 56; 2; 55; 8; 12; 10
B. Steam 288; 89
B. Burma 402-5; 3; 5; 3
Tata Hydro 155-15; 55-10
Andhra 1042; 11; 8; 10
Tram. Ord 139-6; 140-10; 140-5

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, July 3.

Ahmedabad Advance	337/8
Bombay Dyeing	812-8
Century	252-8
Central India	340-0
Colaba Land	101-14
Crescent	70-10
Dawn	448-12
E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Ebrahim Pabaney	138-3
Finlay	110
Fazulbhoy	372-8
Gokak	128
Hindustan	1,850
Indian Mfg.	1,725-0
Indian Bleaching	194-6
Indore Malwa	372-8
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	175 0
Lakshmi	900-0
Morarjee	496-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	188-12
Pearl	241-14
Phoenix	330-0
Sholapur	3,450
Sassoon Silk	42-8
Swan	70-10
Simplex	95-10
Swadeshi	276-14
Tata Mills	23
Vishnu Mills	1.605-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	103-8
Baroda Bank	85-4
Bombay Provincial	55-0
Central Bank	22-0
Ieperial F. B.	1.205-0
Imperial P P	291/4
Union Bank	4-7-6

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electric Old	143-2
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1,410-0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	140-5
Broach Electric	10-8
Karachi Electric	185-0
Surat Electric	161-4
Suburban Electric	128-12
Tata Hydro Ordy.	155-10
Tata Power Ordy.	980-0

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	24-12
Gwalior Cement	67/8
Indian Cement	276-14
Katni Cement	286-14
Katni Cement Defd.	1065
Okha Cement	108-8
Punjab Cement Ord.	15-2
Shahabad Cement	279-6
Shivrajpore	15-14
United Cements	55-8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Andhra Valley Pref.	1215
Bombay Steam Pref.	260-10
Bombay Tram Pref.	73
Central India Pref.	502-8
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	13-6
Tata Hydro Pref	121/4
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	156-4
Tata I & S 2nd Pref.	89-0
Tata Power Pref.	1,252-8
Vishnu Pref.	622-8

DEBENTURES.

6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56-12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	98-4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb	107-8

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	172-8
Amritsar Patti Old	111-0
Central Provinces	79-3
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	58-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	81-8
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-8
Sialkot Narowal	92-0
Sind Light	50-8
Tapty Valley	680
Upper Sind Light	85-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	180-0
British Burma Petrol	2-13-6
Bombay Burma Old	403-12
Bombay Burma New	132-8
Bombay Steamer	289-6
Bombay Telephone	80-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	416-4
Indian Radio Def.	405
Indian Mercantile	43-8
McKenzies	61-4
New India Assurance	23-4
Jupiter	11-2
Oriental	2775
Vulcan	8-8
Port Canning	650-0
Scindia Steam	11-14
Tata Construction	62-4
Tata I & S Ordy.	55-10
Tata I & S Defds.	226-4
Tata Oil	21-4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 3.

The local Silver market ruled steady to-day. Ashad delivery opened to-day at Rs. 57-1-6 and improved to Rs. 57/8 on scattered buying by bazar operaors and covering. At the advance there was some selling which depressed prices. The Gold market ruled steady with a better enquiry. Shanghai market remained closed to-day

Ready Silver	57-1-0
Ashad	57-2-6
Shravan	57-9-6
Ready Gold	30-7-0
Ashad	30-7-0
Shravan	30-6-9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 1.

Spot Silver ..... 36-3/8+5/8c.
July Delivery ..... 36.95+85
TONE:—Stedy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—October 198; Jany. 182; March 177.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J/Aug. 1933 216; Liverpool July 6.18 Rs. 53 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May 1934 237; Liverpool May 1934 6.29 Rs. 37/8 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:— Broach A/May 237;; New York May 10.92 Rs. 448 at 4.33-1/8 Cross Rate.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 3.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Sept.	6	15	0
Linseed May	7	15	9
Wheat Sept.	5	2	9
Wheat May	5	5	6

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
July 3.
Agra; Pallsson; Gothenburg.
Jalavijaya; Bhandara; Calcutta.
Gambada; Brown; Bassein.
Chinkoa; Last; Bhownager.
Bessmer City; Sheadel, New York.
City of Baroda; Perceival; Karachi.

DEPARTURE.
July 4.
Storviken; Lied; Rangoon.

LOADING.
July 3.
Steamer Wolfsburg for Hamburg.
Steamer Ormara for Calcutta.
Steamer Agra for Gothenburg.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer Lieutenant St Loubart Ble for Shanghai.

S S Agra:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Agra, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambada, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chinkoa, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bhownager, with a general cargo.

S S Bessmer City:—The M M Coy's steamer Bessmer City, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Storviken:—The Scindia E N Coy's steamer Storviken, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 3.
2 Castalia 4171, K'chi 6/7 Graham Tdg. Co.
4 City of Rangoon, 4272, B'naja, 3-7 K Nixon and Co.
5 Agra 2605; Colombo; 5-7; L Edwards.
7 Alaska Maru, 4522, Karachi, 3/7, O S Kaisha.
12 Bessemer City 3450; Madras and Calcutta 5-7 M M & Co.
14 City of Winnipeg, 3931, Karachi 5/7, K Nixon & Co.
15 Kenya 4646, East Africa 12/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalavijaya; 2297; Karachi; 5-7; Scindia S N Co.
2 Gambada 3252; NF; NF; M M and Co.
4 Vita; 1955; Busrah, 6-7; M M & Co.
7 Rajput, 3391, Calcutta, 2/7 T. Morrison and Co.
10/11 Storviken, 2957, Rangoon, 4/7 Scindia S. N. Co.
12/13 Chakrata 3602; Karachi 4/7 M M & Co.
15 Costcappale 348, Malabar Coast 4/7, Merchant S N Co.
16 Laxmi 320; NF; NF; National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Hashemi 298, Madras Coast 4-7 S Hassum & Co.
K Cochin-Cochin N F Alcock Ashdown & Co.
L Barpeta, 1892 P'Gulf NF M. M. and Co.
M Baroda 1888 N F M M & Co. P-Gulf.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Chitral 6-7 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 13-7 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Dalgoma 4/7, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Keith 13/7 J. F. Co.
City of Florence 10/7 K. N. Co.
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Sturmfels 27/7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Wildenfels 7/7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Stolzenfels 17/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Weissenfels 5/8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Grootkerk 4-7, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
India 5/7 M. Italiana.
Tubian 8-7 T M Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya 6-7 L T Co.
Conte Rosso 24-7 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK
C/o Windsor 19/7 F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrison 14/7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28/7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durban 26/7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Royville 7-7 L Edwards Ltd.
Silverpalm 13-7 V. Bros.
FROM KOBE
Tottori Maru 4-7 N Y Kaisha.
Bengal Maru 18/7, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7, N Y Kaisha.
Maru, 8/7, O S Kaisha.
Andus Maru, 13/7, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 24/7, O S Kaisha
FROM SHANGHAI.
Gange, 11/7, L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE
Corfu 8-7 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Tairea, 15/7, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Corfu 8-7 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 15/7 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Winnipeg, 4-7 K N Co.
Castalia 6-7 G T Co
FOR PORT SAID.
Baron Sultoun, NF, L Dreyfus & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wolfsburg; NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Marin Saanudo, N F L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Barpeta, 5/7, M. M. and Co.
Vasna 29-6 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Rajput 3/7, T M Co.
Chinkou NF, M M & Co.
Gumbarda NF, M M & Co.
Tanfield NF, M M & Co.
Ormara N F; M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya 12-7 M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Storviken 1-7 33
S S Oostcappelle 1-7-33.
S S Chakrata 1/7/33
S S Dayavati 1/7/33
S S Parvati 3/7/33.

EXPORTS
Bombay, July 3.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool: 700 bags groundnut ... cakes. Messrs. Strauss & Co Ltd.; 183 Cyl. empty cylinders, Insp. Chemical Industries: 10 bales cotton-fly clean, 110 bales cotton-thread waste, M Narotamdas & Co.; 124 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 31 bales wool raw R Virchand; 29 bales wool raw, T Bhawarlal; 1705 bags groundnut, R. Ratilal & Co. 1000 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co; 10 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Manchester:—80 bales cotton-fly clean, M Narotamdas & Co.; 20 drums castor oil, Swadeshi Oil Mills Ltd.

For Montreal:—4 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg:—6 bags, I Hena Powder, 2 bags I. Rang Powder, Thos. Cook & Sons; 112 cases cashewnut kernel M. Bhuta & Co.

For Bremen:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2032 pkts. groundnuts oil-cake, M Hoosain & Sons; 1280 bags linseed oil-cake, A R Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—1016 pkts. groundnut oil-cake, M Hoosain & Sons; 1280 bags, groundnut oil-cake, A R Oomerbhoy; 8 drums empty drums of nitric acid, Havero Trading Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Italiana Cotton Co.; 869 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Malmo:—8 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.

S S Agra for Gothenburg:—100 bales cotton-thread waste, L O Vora; 5 bales cotton yarn waste, R U Juma.

For Copenhagen:—128 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 400 bags poppy seeds, M Bhutta & Co.

For Skien:—15 drums, empty drums of nitric acid, Havero Trading Co. Ltd.

City of Winnipeg for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw Ind. Volkart Bros.; 12 bales Akund cotton, Meyer Nissim.

S S Alaska Maru for Osaka:—750 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.;

For Yokkachi:—550 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—550 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 3.

S S President Adam; Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ltd., from New York:—13 cases Photo materials.

From Los Angeles:—1 box cable and microphones; 10 cases United Automobile Batteries; 4 cases Motion Pictures.

From San Francisco:—8 cases drugs; 3 crates automotive parts; 5 cases peaches; 91 cases Asparagus; 4 cases Lacquer thinner.

From Kobe:—375 cases apples; 28 cases Rayon and cotton mixtures; 11 cases piece-goods; 14 cases silk goods; 3 cases cotton cut piecegoods; 1 case Art silk.

From Shanghai:—15 bales raw silk; 233 boxes green tea; 1 bale blue serge cloth; 403 bags green bean.

From Canton:—10 bales raw silk

From Manila:—25 bags manila hemp; 2 cases cigars.

From Singapore:—1768 bags sago flour; 285 bundles rattans; 178 bags betelnuts; 5 cases nutmegs; 27 bags gum Benjamin.

From Penang:—56 slabs Refined Tin; 304 D/bags pearl tapioca.; 23 bales onion sacks; 104 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—55 boxes black tea; 8 drums citronella oil.

HER LOVER IN HER TRUNK

Irish Seaman's Romance With Jap Girl Gets A Jolt

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).. The strange romance of an Irish seaman and a Japanese cabaret girl, who was at one time the wife of a Japanese peer, is recounted in the Japanese Press.

The Irishman was being smuggled to Japan in the girl's wardrobe trunk when he was discovered, forbidden to land because his passport was not in order and sent back to Shanghai by the next boat.

The stowaway, at the time unemployed, had met the girl in a Shanghai cabaret and had fallen in love with her. Reciprocating this feeling, the dancer, a Miss Sato, suggested that they should go to Japan to seek their fortune. By dint of careful saving, the girl managed to obtain enough for two third-class passages, but before their departure held a farewell celebration which halved her savings.

Having enough for only one passage, and determined that the Irishman should accompany her Miss Sato suggested that he hide himself in her wardrobe trunk During the journey officers of the British vessel became suspicious on hearing a man's voice from Miss Sato's cabin, which she had to herself. They entered suddenly saw only Miss Sato and retired abashed with profuse apologies.

Later the man's voice was again heard and suddenly entering the cabin officers found the Irishman. When the ship docked in Japan he was not allowed to land because his passport was not in order and was sent back to Shanghai.

Miss Sato, having no money to pay for a return passage, was left behind, a forlorn figure. At one time the wife of a Japanese peer, she was divorced when her husband's family refused to accept her in their fold, and came to Shanghai, where she joined a cabaret. She is 27 years of age.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, July 2.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)
Wheat seed and Cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 26/
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22/ 24/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 20/ 21/
Tilseed Rs. 30/ 38/
Gram Rs. 15/ 1/6
Linseed Rs. 20/ 21/
Jawar Rs. 17/ 18
Barly Rs. 19 /
Maog Rs. 15/ 20/
Lintal Rs. 18/ 19/
Dhana Rs. 30/ 40/
Tuar Rs. 20/ 22/
Chilles Rs. 60/ 66/
Oils cakes Rs. 18/ 20/
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 75/ 80/
Cotton Nimadi boja Bengal Rs. 70/ 72/
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/12/
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11/
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 9/
Wheat Flour Chapad 40 srs. Rs. 4/
Shares:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 50/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 376/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 227/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 150/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 110/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 30-
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 110/
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 10/
Navayouga Mills Ltd 5/
Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 12/
Binod Mills Ltd 130/
Hukumchad Juit Ltd 31/
Bank of Indore Ltd 20/
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs 32/
Silver Rs. 56/

HEART MACHINE REVIVES "DEAD" MILLIONAIRE

He Lives Again For 48 Hours And Dictates Message To Son Who Arrives By Air

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—A story of how an aged New York millionaire, whosee name was withheld, was kept alive 48 hours after he had ostensibly died was told to the annual American Medical Association convention in Milwaukee on June 14 by Dr. Albert Hyman of New York, inventor of a remarkable device described as an artificial heart pace-maker, says an International News Service report.

The millionaire was a private patient of Dr. Hyman and had suffered all his life from heart trouble. The end came suddenly. He grew swiftly weaker. He knew he could live but a few hours.

"Doctor, I cannot die yet," he muttered. "If I do, you must bring me back to life. I have something very important to tell my son. He is flying here but cannot arrive before the end."

The old man lay back after the effort. His worn-out heart struggled for a few moments and then gave up the battle, and he was pronounced dead. Dr. Hyman was touched by his last request. In a short time he had erected his artificial pacemaker over the death bed. Needles were plunged into the still heart, and there was a whirring of machinery

The doctor stood over his patient, his ear over the body. Suddenly the anxious look left his face. He had detected a flutter. In a few moments there was a strong beat. Eyes that had seemingly shut forever opened. Within 15 minutes the man was talking again, weakly but talking nevertheless.

Twenty-four hours later the son arrived in New York. He found his father lying with an intsrumen stabbed into his chest and talking in a hearty voice. The doctors withdraw. The father gave his son his last message. The doctors returned, and the machine was stopped. The old man closed his eyes, and he was dead for the second and last time.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES

On the complaint of Mr. Balaram Prasad Singh, Pleader, Gaya, a charge of cheating was framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta against a city Mahomedan youth named Ayub Hossain, who pleaded not guilty.

An interesting story of how he was cheated by the accused in a novel way was releated by Mr Balaram Prasad Singh. He stated that on receipt of an information that the accused was prepared to dispose of forged currency notes at 10 per cent of their face value, he reported the matter to the Superintendent of Police, Gaya, for necessary action. The S. P. entrusted Mr. Singh with two marked notes of hundred rupee each and five notes of ten-rupee and requested him to meet the accused in Calcutta and arrange to purchase the forged notes for the purpose of getting him arrested.

Mr. Singh came down to Calcutta accompanied by a Gaya constable in plain clothes and saw the accused. The latter took Mr. Singh to different hotels and ultimately to a secret room on the third floor of a house at Burrabazar where another Mahomedan youth showed him a box full of notes and also a revolver and took from Mr. Singh Rs. 5 as "admission-fee" into their secret business. Next day accused obtained from Mr. Singh a marked hundred rupee note on the promise that he would give in exchange forged notes of higher value but accused failed to keep his promise. The matter was reported to the C. I. D. who arrested the accused at Howrah and the idential note for Rs. 100 was found with him.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(IN 1000's).
New York, June 30.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	Season 1931-32.
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	13,341	171	14,517
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding linters)	5,784	180	4,965
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,849	144	8,407
Of which to Japan	1,553	36	2,245
Of which to China	287	10	1,033
Of which to Great Britain	1,382	32	1,283
Of which to Germany	1,818	39	1,564
Stock at New York	—	188	—
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,478	—
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	—	1,345	—
World's Visible Supply	—	8,951	—
Of which American cotton	—	7,042	—
Forwarded to the World's Mills (Excluding linters)	13,094	340	12,656
Rtceipts at U. S. Ports	8,632	76	9,868

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.
(In 1000's).
Liverpool, June 30.

Total forwarded	2,193	49	2,411
East Indian forwarded	165	3	165
Total Stock	—	785	—
East Indian Stock	—	37	—

A BOSWELL FOR LLOYD-GEORGE

Lord Riddell Reveals War Secrets

Lord Riddell has given us the most fascinating behind-the-scenes book of the Great War that I have yet come across, writes Mr. Tom Clarke, reviewing "My War Diary" by Lord Riddell. He was the recognised link between the Government and the Press, and he kept a day-to-day diary of the Great and the Near-Great at their job of war winning. He records their doings and their sayings. He lays our idols bare; and he leaves us with a feeling that our rulers are neither wiser nor happier than the people they rule.

First come glimpses of some of the "inner ring" shivering on the brink of war those fateful days in 1914: —

The Governor of the Bank (the late Lord Cunliffe) appeals in tears to Lloyd George to "Keep us out of it or we shall all be ruined."

Sir John Simon, Attorney-General, says, gloomily: "We have always been wrong when we intervened."

Sir E. (now Lord) Grey, the Foreign Secretary, remarking with great emotion that he could not continue at the Foreign Office unless we supported France in her agony.

Sir John French, who later took our first armies to France, telephoning: "Can you tell me, old chap, whether we are going to be in this war. If so, are we going to put an army on the Continent ..... and who is going to command it?"

Ramsay MacDonald saying "In three months there will be bread riots and we (the Labour Party) shall come in."

Lord Reading (then Lord Chief Justice): "I seem to have come into another world."

Kitchener: "We must make the English people understand that we are at war and that war is not pap."

Mr. R. McKenna (then Home Secretary): "Where would the nation have been had I not insisted on my (naval) programme?"

The central figure of the diary is Mr. Lloyd George, with whom Lord Riddell was in almost hourly contact. Undoubtedly in him L. G. had a Boswell at his side those four years.

Nov. 22, 1914: Spent the evening with L. G. at Walton. He says Grey is very worn. L. G. added "He feels that if things go wrong he would be responsible for the downfall of the British Empire but the old P. M. (Mr. Asquith) has not turned a hair. He is as strong as a horse."

Soon the rifts show signs of widening.

The players on this terrible stage are getting nerves. The diarist watches and writes on. Here is Lord Fisher thundering that what this war wants is one man to finish it. Here is L. G. complaining that what this war wants is a Prime Minister to direct it; and bewailing the fact that we lack brains at the head of our Army in France Here is Kitchener losing his wool at a discussion on outrages and asking what's the use of the discussion anyhow, as "all war is an outrage."

L. G. took over his new job at the Munitions Department. The Liberal War Government made way for the Asquith-Bonar Law coalition.

July 2, 1915: Lunched with Northcliffe ..... laughing, said he would not trust his money to L. G. ..... too venturesome. N. described L. G. as a simple little man who may easily be ruined by his enemies and rivals.

August 1915: Long chat with Arthur Balfour at the Admiralty. Pointing to the Foreign Office he remarked, "Do you see that window? That is the window of the first room I occupied during my official life. I was more proud of it than I have been of any other room. I have occupied during my career." Taking my arm, he said impressively, "A long life has taught me that, while we know and appreciate our own difficulties, we are apto to underestimate those of our opponents ..... I am confident the Germans have their troubles, probably more serious than ours" ..... L. G. said that Lord Rendel had told him, almost at the outset of his (L. G.'s) political career, that when he got into office he would find there were no real friendship at the top.

LONELINESS AT THE TOP.

On a later occasion Lord Riddell quotes L. G. as saying on this subject, "Every man has to fight his own battle, and as long as his sword is bright and keen he will maintain his position ..... Some of my friends thought that because the Radical Party were disgruntled with me I was in a dangerous situation. But I know the House of Commons. It is a most unreliable barometer of public feeling..... If they (the public) are of opinion that in a crisis like this I am useful to the nation, they will stand by me, and no threats by the Radical Party and no intrigues against me in the Cabinet can injure me."

Nov. 7, 1915: Dined with L. G. His hair looks much darker. I charged him with dyeing it. He said: "It is strange you should think that: my wife has been telling me I am less grey. I really do believe my hair does change colour in accordance with my physical conlition. I am feeling much better than I was." The conversation then turned on public affairs.

R.: I gather that you have got your own way.

L. G.: Yes, it has been a big week.

R.: Did the Prime Minister show much fight?

L. G.: Yes and no; I saw he was moving and so I handed him my resignation last Sunday. I took a big risk. I might have been outside the Cabinet. However, it turned out all right. Bonar Law would have resigned with me.

Now the old Prime Minister and I have resumed our former relationship.

R.: Who is going to the War Office?

L. G.: I think the old Prime Minister will stay there for the present. He rather likes the job.

Little more than two months passed before the great sea battle of Jutland, and on June 3, 1916, the day after the news of the battle, Lord Riddell wrote: Called to see L. G. at Walton. Found him very excited regarding naval news. He spoke in strong terms of Balfour and the Board of Admiralty. He said Fisher should have been recalled, but A. B. did not like to be surrounded by strong men. L. G. complained that no meeting of the War Council had been called to consider the situation ..... L. G. is evidently very bitter. He said that when he raised the question of postponing the Whitsuntide holiday. Arthur Balfour remarked, 'I agree, but so far as the Admiralty is concerned, there is no necessity!' L. G. said that Balfour quite failed to recognise the importance of not losing a day in the Admiralty preparations ....."

The diary then reveals the slow but inevitable shaping of events for the ultimate emergence of L. G. as leader of the nation. At the moment he is destined for the War Office.

June 11, y916: Dined with L. G. Found him very preoccupied. He said he had lunched with Max Aitken (now Lord Beaverbrook) at his house, which is about three miles from Walton. Bonar Law was there. Bonar Law intends to resign unless L. G. is appointed Minister for War or he is appointed himself. L. G. is not disposed to take the office and feels that the time has come when he can do greater service by resigning ..... He said, "If I went out I should at once form a great Party organisation. I have promises of all the money necessary."

June 15, 1916 ..... After dinner L. G. said, "At the risk of appearing egotistical I now wish to discuss a matter of great importance. I have been offered the position of Secretary for War by the P. M. I have not accepted, as there are important questions which must first be decided. ..... My decision may have a marked effect upon the result and duration of the war ..... I saw Northcliffe yesterday, when he said if I accept I shall give the Government a new lease of life..... I also saw Carson, who said he would be glad in one way if I came out He would like to work with me, and that together we might bring the Government down and replace it by a sounder and more energetic body. He, however, thought I could render more useful service by going to the War Office, but that I must stipulate for full powers. I place great reliance on Carson's judgment....."

Towards the end of 1916 came the crisis that swept Asquith away. The newspaper barons again begin to dance across the stage like the "Spielman." The diarist notes them with a nod. Here comes Northcliffe. L. G. (gloomy) says (Oct. 14, 1916) that he cannot rely on him, and his support "is a doubtful asset for a Radical politician." Then Beaverbrook telephones. L. G. says, "No doubt he is coming from Bonar ..... I know how he will begin ....." Lord Burnham takes breakfast with L. G. and says another million and a half men are wanted to break through the Germans.

L. G. AS PREMIER.

On Dec. 5 Asquith resigned the Prime Ministership. Bonar Law refused to form a Government, and the King sent for Lloyd George.

Then we see L. G. in the saddle as Prime Minister. There are meetings and arrangements with the Labour Party where, says L. G., "I made the best speech I have ever made. ..... Snowden (now Viscount Snowden) was very unpleasant. He asked whether I was in favour of this terrible slaughter. I said 'Mr. Snowden must know there are men in this room who have sons fighting in the war.' He apologised ..... I think I have got a good Ministry ..... They would not have Winston at any price ....."

On a later occasion (1918) Lord Riddell reports ...L. G. as saying, "Beaverbrook has been very useful to me. ..... It was he who made Bonar Law decide to break up the Asquith Government. B. L.'s method was very moderate, it is true, and Mr. A. might have saved himself, but was misled by his friends."

THE TWO WIVES.

Amid all this Lord Riddell tells of two wives: "Mrs. L. G. gave me a letter to read from Mrs. Asquith, in which she asked Mrs. L. G. to allow the Asquiths to stay at No. 10, Downing-street for a fortnight longer. Mrs. A. reminded Mrs. L. G. of the happy days when "Puffin" (as a small boy) and Megan used to play in the garden of No. 10, and remarked that the Asquiths would have to take quite a small house.

LLOYD GEORGE AND MOSES.

Sept. 1, 1917: Played golf with L. G., who says he is tired out and longs to rest in the sunshine undisturbed by telegrams, dispatches and telephones. "Tell me," said he, "what character in the Bible do I most resemble just now?" I hazarded Moses. "No, not Moses. I admire Moses, but I was not thinking of him." Then we were interrupted, so I did not hear who it was.

By September 1918 the tide is well on the turn and a new note enters the diary. There is a touching glimpse of Bonar Law in conversation with the diarist.

Lord R.: You have had a hard four years. ..... You have led the House of Commons with marked success and you have the respect and esteem of everyone there.

B. L.: They are all sorry for me. They know what I have suffered. They know what I am suffering.

R.: They know also you are straight and honest .....

B. L. (the tears coursing down his cheeks): It is useless to conceal that I am nearly at the end of my tether. ..... If it were not so I should not give way like this. Ever since the death of my sons I have gradually been growing worse and worse.

L. G. and I talked of this later.

L. G.: I don't know what to do with him. He has no outside interests and he won't go for a holiday. He just reads and works and smokes all day. I feel very sorry for poor old Bonar.

Then came the Armistice. Lloyd George tells the diarist of a talk he has had with Bonar Law.

L. G.: Bonar said to me, "Do you want to go down to history as the greatest of all Englishmen?" I replied, "Well, I don't know that I do, as I shan't be here at the time. But tell me your prescription! Do you mean retire into private life now that the war has been won?" Bonar said, "Yes." He is right. I might take to farming and make just an occasional appearance on great occasions when I had something important to say.

It remains to be added that Lord Riddell, with characteristic generosity, is giving the whole proceeds of his book to the Newspaper Press Fund, as he wishes to make no profit out of it.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	96
Central India	780
Barsi-Nugger	132
Berar	113
Dhollera	1,964
Rajputana	64
Sind-Punjab	318
Broach	879
Compta-Dharwar	451
Western-Northerns	1,289
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	800
Total Cottin	6,886
	cwts.
Wheat	1,523
Linseed	9,210
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	463
Poppyseed	184
Groundnuts	6,791
Castorseed	1,744
Rice	63,045
Myraybilams	2,789
Cottonseed	1,428
Gram	42
Joowar	424
Bajree	169
	tons.
Coal	3,237

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Shud 12, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Awal 10, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 1, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 6m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—9.26; 29.49
Lowtide—2.20; 15.14.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m. Last quarter 14th July 5h. 54m p.m. New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 33m p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League (Second Division): G.I.P. Railway, Parel vs. Zionists, Parel, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): R.A., Colaba vs. G.I.P. Railway, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Green Howards vs. 15th Bde. R.A., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 7.

Results of M.D., M.S., and LL.M. Examinations, University Hall, 2-0 p.m.
"G" Ward Bye-election.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

SULOCHANA, daughter of Mr. B. N. Motiwala and wife of Mr. C. V. Atmaram Bhukhanwala, aged 28 years, died on Monday, the 3rd instant at 5 a.m.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ.—Revered Swami Omkar Sacchidanandji will deliver a religious discourse in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—An informal meeting and a Social Evening of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.—The second meeting of the Reception Committee of the Fourth Sessions of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held at Krishnanivas, New Kalbadevi Post Office Lane, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to elect the office bearers of the Reception Committee, to appoint necessary committees, and to transact other business.

PRABHURAM JEEVANRAM PRIZES.—The Prabhuram Jeevanram Prizes are awarded this year to the following students:—(1) Arvind C. Shastry, Elphinstone College; (2) Ramesh H. Vaidya, Grant Medical College, and (3) Hardatt M. Bhatt, Lallubhai Shah Law Class, Ahmedabad.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL:—"Soubhagya Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"What! No Beer?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Nagana": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Love Me To-night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END:—"Atzal" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"For the Love of Mike" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES:—"Nala Damayanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rate.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
2-00 p.m.—(If Relay from the Rotary Club, Close down at 2-30 p.m.)

LADIES' HOUR.

4-30 p.m.—Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Social Stories" in Gujerathi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-00 p.m.—Household Hints by Madame Dise. News available.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—Organ Recital: H. J. W. Miller, at the Organ of St. Thomas Cathedral Bombay.
7-30 p.m.—Book Talk by the Bookman.
7-45 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Light Music by Master Dastur.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. — Omni - directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Orchestral Concert.
8-45 p.m.—Reno Tapponnier and his Orchestra, relayed from the Carlton Hotel, London.
9-45 p.m.—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Dance Music.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) Strophes 8 and 9.

THE CAPITOL

AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Matinee on Thursday at 4 p.m.
FROZEN FACED

BUSTER KEATON

& LONG NOSED

JIMMY DURANTE

IN

HURRY UP TO AVOID THE RUSH & BOOK NOW!

Motor Car Thief Receives Deterrent Sentence

Corporal Punishment In Addition To Imprisonment And Fine Awarded By Magistrate

"I want to inflict on the accused a deterrent sentence which he will remember for the rest of his life, when he comes out of gaol," observed Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday when passing a substantive sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 200, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment and twelve stripes on one Sundaram Ramaswami, the Motor Car Thief, who created panic among the Baby Austin car-owners in particular and others in general. The accused was traced to a room in Kamatipura and run in by Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D.

SIX CHARGES.

There were six charges against the accused for the theft of motor cars, approximately of the value of Rs. 30,000 and also for the theft of spare parts and motor accessories.

The Magistrate passed sentence in three cases to-day and ordered the accused to be brought up on Friday to receive the sentences in the other three cases.

THREE CASES DISPOSED.

In the case in which the accused was charged with the theft of the motor car belonging to Mr A.J. Stahelin, the Dutch Consul, the accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the second charge for the theft of a motor-car, belonging to Mr. H. B. Warden, the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the third case, for the theft of a motor car belonging to Mr. E.A. Allen, the accused was awarded 12 stripes.

MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY.

Conference At Council Hall In Poona

To a deputation which waited on him in April last, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay stated that a small conference of the representatives of the bodies directly interested in the proposed Maharashtra University would be convened in the near future.

Government have now decided to call this conference at the Council Hall, Poona, at 12 noon on 7th and 8th July. It will be open to the press.

"JUMMA MASJID DISPUTE"

Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, write in reference to a report of the proceedings in a law suit headed "Jumma Masjid Dispute" which appeared in our issue of the 1st inst., that the statement made in the sub-heading "Judge holds election of President Valid," is inaccurate. The judge did not hold the election of the President valid. That is the very question at issue in the suit, the hearing of which has been expedited and fixed for the 11th July by the Court.

MR. JUSTICE KANIA CONGRATULATED

On behalf of the Original Side Bar of the High Court, the Advocate-General congratulated Mr. Justice Kania on his appointment as a puisne judge.

Mr. Justice Kania, in thanking them, made a suitable reply.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer Chitral" with the Mails from London of June 22nd arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on July 2nd, and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday July 6th.

The "Chitral" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 8 a.m. on the following day.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLARSHIP.—It is announced that His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to approve the unanimous recommendation of the Selection Committee in favour of Mr. Protul Chander Addy, M.A., (Calcutta University) the Assistant Professor of History, St. John's College Agra, for the Vincent Massey Scholarship 1933-1934.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Chitral" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 6th inst.

"Andes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on July 1 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 12 via Colombo.

G. K. DEODHAR BETTER

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, who is sick at the K. E. M. Hospital, is now much improved. He is unable to write every one and so thanks all through the press.

B. Hy. AND D. O. DEGREES

Results Of Examinations Held In June

The following are the results of the examinations for the Bachelor of Hygiene Degree, and Diploma in Opthalmology held in June.

B. HY. EXAMINATION.

Ganesh Narsing Kowshik (G). Jamshedji Ruttonji Mirza (G), Krishnaji Vithal Thosar (G).

D. O. EXAMINATION.

Rustom Darashaw Kelawala (G), Chintaman Ramchandra Kittur (Gor), Natverlal Maganlal Lalaji (G), Ezikiel Abraham Shellim (G).

MAYOR FORGOT IT WAS EKADASI

But Corporation Refuses To Be Deprived Of Its Holiday

The Bombay Municipal Corporation which was called on Monday abruptly adjourned without transacting any business owing to the Hindu Holiday, viz., "Ekadasi."

Dr. M C Javle, the Mayor assured the house that he called the meeting inadvertently as he did not know that 3rd July was a sectional holiday for Hindus. If the house, however, wanted to adjourn, he would leave it to their sense.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved that the House should adjourn. Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to 'nem con.' The Corporation then adjourned to 10th instant.

FED UP WITH LIFE

Hindu Clerk's Fatal Leap From Window

"Life is not worth living" is stated to be the reason that lead one Waman Mangesh Kalalker, a Sarswat aged about 30, to commit suicide by jumping down on the road from the fourth floor of a building on Monday morning.

It appears that the deceased, who was employed as a clerk at the Government Central Press was living with a friend in a room on the fourth floor of Hanuman Terraces at Lamington Road. The deceased who was unmarried, was getting malarial fever now and then. He had many times told his friend that life was not worth living. He also went to Nasik for a change and did not improve in any way.

JUMPS OUT OF WINDOW.

On Sunday night both the deceased and his friend went to sleep at about 11. Both of them got up at 5-30 and it is stated that Waman told his friend to go down and get him Ginger ale and epsom salt as he was not feeling well. When they were brought up he took them and stating that he was going into a water closet went out into the verandha, from where it is stated he jumped down on the ground. Hearing a thud, the friend ran out saw the body of his friend lying on the ground. Dr. Gole was sent for who examined him and found that he had many injuries all over the body besides several fractures. While Waman was being removed to the Hospital, he succumbed to his injuries.

At the post mortem examination held it was found that the deceased had swallowed opium before jumping down.

At the inquest held the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the vault of the skull. They added that the deceased jumped down from the fourth floor of a building with suicidal intent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macindoe arrived in London on the morning of July 1st.

ROBE & CHAIN FOR MAYOR

City Fathers' Move To Speed Up Terminal Tax Levy On Passengers

Quite a number of items will come for consideration in the Bombay Municipal Corporation this month.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker will move to request the Municipal Commissioner to consider in consultation with the Commissioner of Police the desirability of introducing one way traffic in Meadows Street and Bruce Street. He will also move:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that His Worship the Mayor should be provided with a suitable Mayoral robe and a Mayoral silver chain to be worn by him when he presides at the Corporation meetings and also on other ceremonial occasions when he represents the Corporation.

That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose."

"That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the desirability of either filtering or chlorinating water sold and supplied by the Municipality to the Bombay Suburbs inasmuch as it is well-know that the water so supplied is used mostly for drinking purposes."

TERMINAL TAX.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will move, seconded by Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram and Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to draw the attention of Government to the Mayor's letter No. 9001, dated the 27th January 1933, and to urge upon Government the necessity of expediting legislation on the proposal of the Corporation for the levy of a Terminal Tax on passengers so that the necessary funds required to meet the deficits of the Trust may become available upon amalgamation and without which the deficits of Trust will remain uncovered, as the Corporation have all held that the provision of financial resources to meet the deficits of the Trust should be made simultaneously with the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality."

Mr. S. B. Awar will move:—

"That in modification of Corporation Resolution No. 11843, dated the 24th March 1932, the Commissioner be requested to inform the Collector of Bombay that the Corporation propose to send their representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee for the remaining period of the triennium ending 31st March 1935 and to ascertain from him and inform the Corporation direct whether there is any objection to their doing so now.

"That if no objection is taken by the Collector of Bombay to the Corporaton's proposal referred to in paragraph I above, the Secretary be requested to enter on the Corporation Agenda along with the Collector's reply the item for the appointment of 14 Councillors (two from the elected representatives of each ward of the City) who may be nominated to serve during the remaining period of the triennium ending 31st March 1935, on the Excise Advisory Committee for the Town and Island of Bombay as requested by the Collector of Bombay in his letter to the Commissioner, No. 18-8, dated the 4th March 1932."

WARNING OF RAILWAY PORTER IGNORED

Hindu Run Over And Killed By Train

"Death due to accidental fall from a moving train. It was a result of despising the warning of a Railway Porter." The above verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu, who fell down from a G I P Local Train on Saturday at 6-50 a.m.

It appears that a train going from the Victoria Terminus towards Bandra stopped at Reay Road and the porter noticed several people were standing near the door of a compartment and asked them to get inside and sit but none of them paid any heed to his warning. Just when the train had passed the platform, the body of an unknown Hindu aged about 22 was found lying between railway tracks, having accidentally fallen from the moving train. He was immediately removed to a hospital, where he died on Sunday.

EMPIRE THEATRE EXPLOSIONS

Cinema Manager Narrates Story Of Outrage; House Surgeon's Evidence

When the case against V. S. Hardikar, V. M. Bhatker and J. B. Bapat, who were charged under the Explosive Substances Act and voluntarily causing hurt, came up for hearing before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Monday, two witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

EMPIRE THEATRE EXPLOSION.

Dr. Owen Richard Cowley-Fleeman, House Surgeon at the St. George's Hospital was the first witness to be examined.

He deposed that Mr. Walter Kerr was seen by him in the hospital at 8-40 p.m. on March 28.

When questioned Mr. Kerr informed him that whilst at the Empire Theatre, an electric bulb fell on his arm and burst. Witness could see slight redness on the right forearm and the hair thereon singed.

Mr. Kerr felt a peculiar sensation. There were also two blisters on the right hand fingers. Some peppery yellow spots were seen on the right forearm.

PICRIC ACID.

In his examination-in-Chief, witness stated that the peppery yellow spot, judging from the odour and the patient's history, might have been caused by picric acid. He could not precisely say as to what the picric acid was made of but chlorate or potash, he knew, formed one of the ingredients.

Shown a packet containing some powder, he smelt it and said that it did not smell of picric acid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nargolkar, he replied that he had only recorded the facts, and not his opinion regarding the cause of the injuries.

COUNSEL'S OBJECTS.

When the next witness Mr. Maneckjee Eduljee Antia, the manager of the Empire Theatre was called upon to give evidence, Mr. Gadkari objected to the other witnesses remaining in the court-room during the examination of witness, at which they went out.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Recalling the events of the night of March 25, witness described in detail the alleged first Bomb outrage which took place in the Theatre at 8-30 p.m. At that time, he was in the Theatre hall downstairs. Just as the National Anthem finished, he saw people rushing out terrified. He also saw horribly suffocating smoke issuing from the balcony. To see what the matter was, he made for the stairs, and midway, met two Europeans and a lady.

One of them, Mr. Kerr, was injured in the arm and bleeding profusely. He said that an electric bulb had fallen on him causing the injury.

At his request, witness took him to the St. George's Hospital in a taxi.

POLICE ON SCENE.

As he was coming down he saw Inspector Byrd who was on duty at the outer door going up; and no conversation took pace between them. On his return to the Theatre about 9-15 p.m., he found Inspector Byrd and Sergt. Hardnupp. They collected lead pellets, yellow powder, glass pieces and cardboard wads, and made a panchnama of the same and took charge of them.

SECOND EXPLOSION.

Narrating the incidents of the second explosion, witness said on April 3, he was sitting in his office at 7-45 p.m. when people came to tell him of an explosion at the Theatre in which a vaseline bottle containing chemicals thrown from upstairs, had exploded on the ground floor injuring a lady. Pellets and powder similar to that found on the previous occasion were on the floor. He at once reported the matter to the Esplanade Police and brought along with him Sgt. Hudson, Inspector Byrd and another Police Officer. The Inspector ordered him to close all the door of the Theatre, so as not to allow anybody to get out. The door remained closed until the show was over. Then people in the gallery were searched by the police. Nothing incriminating was found.

Witness and Mr. Kolah signed the Panchnama. He identified the 4 card board wads and the packet of yellow powder. A cash memo had also been found in the cap of the broken vaseline bottle.

NO TALK WITH POLICE.

To questions from Mr. Gadkari who appeared for accused Bhatkar witness said that Inspector Byrd had no talk with the two European gentlemen and lady or with himself when he passed by them on the night of 25th March.

They did not return to the theatre. After they were treated in the hospital. The police took statement from Mr. Kolah and witness about a fortnight ago at the theatre. To witnesses knowledge, none of the theatre staff had been called by the police for indentification.

Mr. Velkar appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs Nargolkar and Gadkari appeared for accused Bhatkar and Mr. Patil represented Bapat.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Free List Suspended

In All The World, No Show Like This!

A Parisian man's tailor who has what women want!
Maurice
CHEVALIER
in "LOVE ME TONIGHT"
with JEANETTE MacDONALD
CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY
A REUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1933

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS

Many Congressmen, on the assumption that Civil Disobedience will be definitely abandoned by the forthcoming Leaders' Conference, are earnestly discussng the details of an alternative programme. Naturally, the question of a judicious use of the new Councils is again to the fore and several Congress leaders and sympathisers have strongly urged the claims of Council Entry, coupled, of course, with an effective programme to be carried on outside the Councils. On this question at least leaders can express their opinions freely both in the press and on the platform without any of those restrictions that hamper the free expression of views on the subject of resuming Civil Disobedience. It is to be hoped, therefore, that, even before the convening of the Poona Conference, the pros and cons of the use of Councils will be thoroughly discussed by Congress workers, so that the leaders at the Conference will be fully and accurately acquainted with the views of the public.

UNDEBATABLE FACTS.

Apart from the intrinsic merits of Council entry, on which there are still strong differences of opinion, a few undebatable facts about the question should be carefully noted at the outset. Though the tide of feeling against the Councils was strong in the first few years of Non-co-operation it ebbed away soon enough and the pro-Council party dominated the Congress and the country. It voluntarily suspended Council entry a few years ago mainly as a preparation for Civil Disobedience. But now that the campaign is about to be called off the question must again take an important place in discussions of the future programme and the party in favour of it will be stronger than before, for the simple reason that the new Councils, however restricted, will certainly wield more power and influence than the present ones do. And though Government may strive to keep the Congress "extremists" out of the first new Councils, the "extremists" may not be quite so accommodating.

FACTORS IN FAVOUR.

Already the Right and the Left wings of the Congress have begun to insist on the use of the new Councils. Their case strengthened by the efforts made recently by several stalwart Non-co-operators in the midst of the Civil Disobedience campaign to secure the aid of the Assembly in passing anti-untouchability legislation

Moreover, the vast bulk of the Muslim community is definitely for the use of the Councils. The same may be said of the Hindu Mahasabha. As for the business community, the appeal made by Mr. N. R. Sarkar, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, to the Congress to use the new Councils may be taken to represent the trend of feeling among businessmen all over the country. In these circumstances for any section of the Congress to seek to stem the tide of pro-Council feeling will create a danger of dissipating national energy in internal squabbles.

EVERY WEAPON.

Much of the prejudice against Councils will vanish if it is realised that their use does not necessarily mean co-operation with Government. The precise policy to be followed in the new Councils will depend upon their nature and Government's attitude towards the constitutional question. That is a question of detail which need not be considered now. But it must be stated here that the Council policy will be consistent and yield good results only if it is directly controlled by Congress. It must also be said that the Councils, by themselves, will not be able to change the constitution itself radically. But they can and ought to be so used as to be a help to an external campaign rather than the hindrance that they have been these several years. It is bad tactics to ignore the available advantages of constitutional agitation, for constructive or other purpose, only because at certain stages extra-constitutional agitation is found necessary. Every available weapon must be used in the national struggle when and as occasion demands.

Time To Come Back

If there is any truth in the news that Sir Tej Bahadur has booked his passage to India, Indians will welcome it. We wonder what has happened to his companion, Mr. M. R. Jayaker, and whether he still believes that anything can be accomplished at the Joint Parliamentary Committee by making either speeches or demonstrating the justice of the cause of Indian! So far we have had no confirmation of this news about Sir Tej Bahadur's return, but we sincerely hope that he has seen the folly of his ways and that he is now trying to retrace his steps and do what a self-respecting man is always expected to do in such circumstances.

For the past few days the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been treated to a flood of reactionary evidence and the members seem almost to revel in it. There has been little else but rank reaction before the Committee. During the last few days we have had a number of retired Civilians, more or less notorious for their reactionary achievements in India, who have been spouting poison against Indians and have lost no opportunity of painting them in colours as dark as possible. Do the Indian "consultees" really expect anything substantial from a Committee that occupies its time listening to this sort of stuff? If they do, they are living in a fool's paradise.

Let us now take the Princes. They are not particularly anxious apparently to make up their minds; they are waiting for the final result of the excogitations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. When the final constitution is produced, then the Princes will take one year to incubate and decide leisurely whether they are agreeable to join the Federation or not. When a few of them join, the majority will still be out, and for all we know may remain out for all time. Such is the state of things to-day, and such will be the state of things a year hence.

The Robing Room in the House of Lords is overcrowded with self-seekers and Assembly members, who have been jobbed on to one or the other of the committees? There is complete demoralisation among the Assembly men, and we shall not be surprised if in the August session of the Assembly all opposition disappears and there is sweet reasonableness on all sides, as a result of the inducements offered to the members, in one form or another. That being the condition of politics in the legislatures at present, or in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, if he is honest, ought to return to this country by the first available boat. But perhaps, this would be too big a draft on his boldness and independence.

There Is Gold In Their Lands

The Tory Government have made no secret of their intention of exploiting the Empire resources to the full and with that end in view have been pushing forward their plans whether in India, Ceylon or various other Colonies. The sufferings of the East African Negroes have now reached the limit, for the Colonial Government have treated their past promises concerning territorial integrity as so many "scraps of paper". Unfortunately for these people gold has been discovered in their reservations, and the Whites have invaded and occupied whatever land they wanted for their purposes. The East Africans have thus been deprived of the only place where they could rightfully live, which was solemnly guaranteed to them in the White Paper of 1930.

That White Paper stated that the lands, as "finally gazetted for native reserves are reserved for the use of the natives for ever" and that any "derogation from this pledge would, in the view of His Majesty's Government, be not only a flagrant breach of trust, but also in view of its inevitable effect upon the natives a serious calamity from which the whole colony could not fail to suffer."

Press Views

Stock-Taking

We hope the leaders at the Conference will unreservedly place before Gandhiji the actual condition in the country and the trend of as yet not widely vocal, but undoubtedly wide-felt, opinion that civil disobedience should be substituted by another programme for the effective working of the Congress ideal. Gandhiji's deprecation of secrecy which, according to him, was the cause of the failure, holds even more true in the task of forming a correct estimate of the situation and planning accordingly. Will the Government, we wonder, yet rise equal to the occasion by releasing the members of the Working Committee still in prison and also other political prisoners for participation in the deliberation and otherwise helping to create an atmosphere of peace and confidence in the country.—"Hitavada."

Release Him

Grave news is to hand regarding the health of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. According to the latest advices, even the recent change to a hill station has not done him any good. Is it too much to expect of the Bengal Government that it should at least now release him from internment and allow him full freedom to go where he likes and follow the course of treatment which his medical advisers may prescribe? As the Civil Disobedience movement stands suspended at present, we cannot see any difficulty in the way of the Government. What ever may be the Government's policy in regard to convicted prisoners who are still in jail, there is no excuse for detaining men like Mr. Sen Gupta who have been locked up without trial under an old-world regulation. We feel that at least out of considerations of humanity the Government should not pursue a sick man with these vexatious restrictions.—"Swarajya."

Insatiable

In no Dominion market does Lancashire enjoy such favoured treatment as in India. She takes all these favours as though India must extend them to her as in duty bound and, like Oliver Twist, asks for more. Lancashire will not be satisfied until and unless her goods are admitted duty free into India. That is a mad dream. A Fascist Government in England, led by Mr. Churchill, may force complete free trade on India in respect of British goods. But when that day arrives probably there will be neither trade to get nor empire to govern in India. We don't see why we should buy anybody's goods when we can make them ourselves by means of protection, high or low.—"Sind Observer."

These are solemn and weighty promises which the present Minister has not the least qualms of conscience in treating as a "scrap of paper". Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was not ashamed to confess in the Commons that the East African natives had been deprived of their lands, but his excuse was that there was gold!

This is bare faced roobery and exploitation of a simple people, who implicitly trusted in the promises made to them in the name of the King-Emperor. The Minister for Colonies may be excused to some extent, because he is following the true traditions of his party. But what should we say of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who was responsible for the promises, as Labour Premier which he is now breaking as the Premier of the National Government? However, it is not the first promise he has broken; there are many others, and perhaps the day of reckoning is approaching sooner than he supposes.

The "Daily Herald" now states that a petition asking for the protection of the Negroes against these gold diggers, prepared by the East Africans themselves, is to be presented to the House of Commons. These East Africans must be extremely simple minded people to expect that justice will be meted out to them by the Commons, where the Tories are in an overhelming majority. Where gold or profit is concerned even the most solemn promises have to go by the board, and the Tories are merely doing now what they have been doing in the past. In face of this, do Indians believe that they will get justice from either Mr. MacDonald, who is a willing prisoner in the Tory camp, or Sir Samuel Hoare who is at least honest enough to acknowledge what he stands for?

BOMBAY'S BEGGAR PROBLEM

Fraudulent Mendicancy A Disgrace To Modern City

By "WIDE-AWAKE"

The Bombay Municipal Corporation sadly failed in its duty towards the citizens of this important city when it shelved the question of the beggar nuisance which is felt by many to have become intolerable. Two reasons may be ascribed for this serious lapse of our Corporators. Either most of them have no real experience as to how such a problem is dealt with elsewhere and, consequently, are incompetent to solve it, or they are so used to it as not to feel that it is a great nuisance, a real disgrace to a modern city.

I am inclined to believe that most people in Bombay have become so used to the presence of innumerable beggars in their midst that they no longer feel that something must be done in earnest to rid Bombay of this pest. Superstition, of course, has a good deal to do with this. Every visitor to Bombay is amazed at the large number of beggars in the city and the easy manner they roam about, unchecked by the Police and protected by the Municipality.

INDIFFERENCE OF POLICE

To give an idea how indifferent the Police is to the presence of these beggars despite the annoyance they cause to the public by their noise, insistence and interference with traffic in public places, I will quote a few instances.

At every tram junction numbers of beggars can be seen boarding every tram, pestering people with their solicitation and seriously impending traffic. No policeman will ever drive them away. At the junction of Balaram street with Grand Road there are at least half-a-dozen of them accompanied by healthy and strong attendants who block the already narrow road and make progress dangerous and impossible until the tram which halts these moves away. Among the number of mendicants, who habitually beg in that place there is a strong young man, somewhat lame, who actually regulated the traffic on his own accord to allow him to board the tram. Nothing more scandalous exists as he does this with great impudence, probably knowing full well that no policeman will ever interfere with him. The Police, of course, know this well but appear to consider it quite natural that this fellow must earn his living in this manner.

Near the Victoria Gardens the number of beggars who crawl on the road to approach tram cars is a positive danger to motorists. The same thing happens at Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, Phydhonie, Parsi Statue, J. J. Hospital and near the Docks. An experienced European motorist told me a few days ago that driving in Bombay was a very dangerous affair on account of these beggars and the slow moving victorias that are always in the way. I quite believe him.

LADIES' DREAD

Many people, especially ladies, dread to visit the Crawford Market on account of the number of beggars who surround and touch people as soon as one enters the market. They swarm all round the poor helpless person who falls in their midst, and no appeal to the Market authorities or the Police will improve matters. It is inconceivable that year after year this sort of thing is allowed to go on unchecked. Nowadays even lepers are allowed to beg in public places. Many of these beggars become very active after sunset. When they set out to begin operations, they will appeal in the loudest voice they can command, and not a policeman will prevent

(Continued on uage 7).

Frankly Speaking

UNWANTED DURBAR.

We hope there is no ground for the report that prior to his departure for England the Governor of Bombay is likely to hold another Durbar in Gujerat "on a very grand scale."

He made an elaborate tour in the province only last year and should be thoroughly acquainted with the grievances of its people and in particular of the ryots.

A costly durbar now in the midst of acute agricultural distress would be most incongruous and quite unnecessary.

The cost and inconvenience would be a great deal more to the poor farmers, Talatis and Pawls, who will be made to attend the Durbar, than to the Government, who light-heartedly spend the taxpayer's money.

On the eve of his departure the Governor will be more usefully employed in redressing the grievances that he has already been acquainted with than in going in search of new ones.

CERTIFICATE TO ANDAMANS.

It is curious that when an agitation is afoot all over the country to abolish transportation to the Andamans, the latest Madras Jail Report should announce that some prisoners "demand as a right that they be transported."

If any prisoners have really made such a demand voluntarily, they must have been grievously misinformed about the state of things in the Andamans, or their jail experiences must have been so terrible that they preferred almost anything, even transportation as a comparative relief.

However, it is not impossible for jail authorities in other provinces too to get some prisoners to clamour for transportation and also to certify that the conditions in their own jails are eminently satisfactory and that they only ask for a change from good to better.

WANE OF SWADESHI.

There can be no doubt that there has been a definite setback in the Swadeshi movement since 1930, when it was strongest owing to various causes.

Every month exports of foreign goods are increasing, and even as regards cloth India has been beaten in her own market. Had it not been for the 75 per cent protection given to the mill industry, they too would have disappeared.

But Swadeshi is more a mental attitude than anything, and we are afraid the will to buy Indian made goods has disappeared with the waning enthusiasm in the Civil Disobedience movement. Now we have left the question of Swadeshi to itself, and are busy with something else.

It is a great pity, but the apathy of Indians is greatly responsible for the present state of things. If China can have a rigid boycott of certain kinds of foreign goods, cannot India do the same?

At any rate Swadeshi requires to be taken in hand again and new life put into the movement, for without Swadeshi India will be nowhere.

NOT EVEN IN W. P.

The U. P. Council passed a resolution unanimously supporting the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. This is an old question, but the Government have preferred to neglect it, and such a reform in these days of Ordinance rule is unthinkable.

It is a fallacy that separation will increase the expenditure. Far from it. Indian Civilians have already submitted many schemes for such a separation, which still hold the field, as far as facts and arguments are concerned.

But it is very inconvenient to Government to separate these two functions, and they apparently believe that a District Magistrate, without being the head of the Police, will not be able to govern his own tiny kingdom as he likes.

When the whole constitution is in the melting pot, it is perhaps foolish to ask for this over-due, but very essential, reform. But even in the White Paper no such separation is provided for, and if the bureaucracy can help it India will never get this reform.

WILL THEY DO IT?

The Home Member's reply was tame, and he admitted the justice of the demand. What is more the U. P. Council had already passed a resolution to the effect in 1921, and a committee was appointed to make a report.

The report of the Committee, together with the discussions in the Council were forwarded to the Government of India in 1923, but the latter, who believe in a policy of procrastination replied that decision in the matter had been postponed, in view of the Statutory Commission and the impending constitutional changes.

Since those constitutional changes do not even distantly refer to this long delayed reform, the assumption is that the question is to be shelved for ever. The Home Member suggested that the best way out of the difficulty was for the Government of India to pass an Act permitting the provinces to have legislation of their own to suit their convenience.

That is a good suggestion as far as it goes, but will the Central Government act on it?

Readers' Views

THE FATEFUL DATE

From P. N. Mohile.

Millions of your readers from the middle classes like myself appreciate the courageous stand your paper has taken in ventilating the views of those opposed to the Civil Disobedience movement.

The 12th of July is going to be a fateful date in the history of India. Let all of us prepare for it with a thoroughness. Let every individual, every Association Commercial, or otherwise express its clear and unmistakable views NOW WHILE THERE IS TIME FOR US TO GET the programme of the Congress changed. It will be futile to regret afterwards.

I especially request the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and its other sister Institutions throughout India to send a weighty deputation to the Congress at this auspicious moment, instead of regretting and recommending later. Now is the time for every individual OPPOSED TO THE MOVEMENT, to see that his views are properly placed before the deciding authorities.

A few thousand wires, a few influential deputations, WILL SHOW THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT which way the wind blows.

I think this especially necessary inasmuch as the Congress President has thought it fit to keep secret the names of the persons invited. Is this Committee like the Joint Parliamentary Committee to be a "packed one". Are the dice going to be loaded against the millions of the non-combatants, with whose lives and livings the programme has been trifling? Let millions of the middle class at least have a 'fair deal'!!

And if the Congress President is really desirous to come to a sound decision that has the support of the public at large, I advise him to make an open offer to all those who think fit to come and offer their views, and to take especial pains to get the views of those interests which are neither so wealthy nor so vocal as the small inferiority-complex affected coterie that surrounds him at present.

This is the last opportunity of the Congress to prove that it really represents the mass of India. Let them handle it with care. A hurried decision now will bring the Congress Party to the position of the Liberal Party in India,—a party with all heads, no hands!!

THE VOICE OF HINDUS

From M. N. Talpade B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

About a week ago Mr. Madhav S. Talpade wrote in your paper to say that the Mahasabha does not represent the intelligent of the Hindus. His statement is far from truth. The bulk of the Hidus, literate as well as illiterate, have now become too conscious of their real position in the life of the country to forget the sweet rewards of Unity. The various phases of political life during the last decade and a little over have opened their eyes and they know that they have to stand together as Hindus in the country, no matter what province they belong to and what language they speak.

Political opinion of a large mass of people is always formulated on the guiding utterances of their acknowledged leaders and great credit is due to Dr. Moonje, Jaykar, Kelkar and Raja Narendranath and other leaders of the Hindu faith who have zealously guarded the interests of the Hindus at great personal sacrifice. It is good that they have not yet become Mahatmas to be able and willing to sacrifice all the interests of the Hindus for a chimerical solution of the Communal tangle.

In the present times educated Hindus will refuse to believe that there is an iota of truth in the condemnation of Dr. Moonje and Jaykar by the liberal Knight, Sir Chimanlal. If Dr. Moonje and Jaykar have stood for the cause of the Hindus as a whole they have done no wrong and they have the blessngs of their compatriots and will earn the gratitude of generations of unborn Hindus.

Your correspondent need not have dragged the poor Pathare Prabhu Community into the discussion. The Community, as a whole, has neither espoused the creed of the Civil-Disobedient-Congress, nor has it at any time gone over to Moderatism. They have always supported Mr. Jaykar and did solidly back him to the Legislative Assembly of the country and helped him to be returned at the top of the poll even against Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the then Congress nominee. As the president of the Responsivist Party he had a solid backing of the Hindus in the City. These facts, "inter alia," will help Mr. Mahdav Talpade to remove his doubts if any, about Mr. Jaykar being truly a representative of the Hindus in the City. So far as I remember only one general meeting of the Community was called for deciding a question of great public importance. The members of the Community met in the Blavatsky Lodge and declared that the temples of the Community were open to their Harijan brethren.

What Hindus now want is a true sense of their solidarity enkindled by the desire of the good of the Community without the least desire to do any deliberate harm to any other Community.

THEOSOPHICAL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING COLONY

From Framji J. Bilia, Chairman.

My attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in your issue of June 30 from one who conceals his identity and calls himself "A Theosophist" regarding the affairs of the Theosophical Housing Colony at Juhu.

He asks, "What is wrong with the Colony" and says "every day one hears of some trouble or the other about it" without naming a single one.

Whatever the purpose of the writer may be and he seems to be a clever man, let me assure him that the troubles whatever they may have been are almost over. Five tenant proprietors took into their head, not to meet their financial obligations to the Society, and arbitration awards had to be obtained against them and these are being executed through the Bombay High Court and through the First Class Sub-Judges Court at Thana, under whose jurisdiction the Colony is situated. There are two plot-holders who, suffering from a prolonged trade depression, are unable to pay and awards against them also have been obtained. Thus it was that the Society ran into arrears in paying Government instalments and had to contract debts.

The parties against whom the execution proceedings have been taken are all very sound and there is no danger of a single pie being lost, and these form a small minority. The majority tenant proprietors are good pay-masters. If your correspondent had cared to inquire he could have seen all these from the several annual reports and balance sheets issued from year to year; and I shall be most willing to give him any information about the Colony at any time. We work in the open and have nothing to hide.

And in spite of these troubles, life at the Colony goes on as harmoniously as ever, the recalcitrant tenant proprietors having removed themselves from the Colony, a spirit of harmony and comradeship pervades. Lectures, classes, gatherings, musical and dramatic performances, children's fetes are being held regularly every year and those who have attended the Theosophical Federation gatherings at Juhu would testify to the value of the Juhu Colony in the Theosophical Life of Bombay.

Energetic workers like Mr. K. J. B. Wadia and Mr. Jal M. Minocher Homji are endeavouring to form a strong social service centre in Juhu, and, were it not for the bad times with which we were all passing through, their scheme would have matured long ago.

With the coming of a metalled road and electric lights which we expect by the end of this year (the Municipality having taken up the matter) the Colony will be made more popular and a start can then be made with Educational work.

Mr. Chintamani S. Trilokekar, M.A., ex-Principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, who is now a resident in the Colony is already planning to start a residential High School and experts to gather round himself a band of experience workers in the Educational field.

Thus you will see that the management is doing all in its power to tide over bad times and there has been at no time any question of liquidation, at which the defaulting tenant proprietors made several attempts but were put down both by the shareholders and the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies. This ought to satisfy your correspondent.

LAL BAUG MARKET

From C. P. G. Wade.

I write to correct two statements which were wrongly made in the report of my interview with your representative which

(Continued on page 7.)

Hiking Round The World

Adventurous Germans Reach Bombay After Four Years' Tour Through Many Countries

Three young Germans, Hans Gathman, Erich Mandel and another, who are on a world tour on foot, arrived in Bombay a few days ago. The purpose of their tour is to study and learn the habits and customs of the peoples of all countries and when they return to Germany, to give lectures about their tour.

They take a deep interest in architecture, and are interesting themselves particularly in Botanical studies, one of their aims being to make a collection of plants for the purposes of lecturing in schools on their return to Germany.

Hans Gathman dressed in the ancient Greek kilt and Erich Mandel, clad in shorts and shirt and sandals, with a bag strapped round his back, typical of a hiker, talked about their adventures yesterday to a "Chronicle" representative.

Having left Germany four years ago, they have visited all Europe and were well received in each country they passed through. Needless to say, they encountered several difficulties in the desert. For instance, when food and water were extremely difficult to secure, but for the provisions they were loaded with, they would have perhaps perished.

KARL SCHUTT.

ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

They came to India, eight months ago, expecting to see paradise where only Rajas tread, where the people are always happy and where wild animals and snakes abound. But they were sorely disappointed when they found India very much civilised, poverty reigning as in other cauntries, and no princes like those of their imagination. The princes they met were more Westernised than Oriental.

The tourists were unable to give a general opinion of the people of India, there being so many communities, whose customs and manners differed considerably. They have, however, found the Indians, on the whole, hospitable, though rather inquisitive. They were most charmed with the people of Bengal, where they were very well received and afforded every facility. But the case was different in Orissa where they were molested and harassed by innumerable persons who called themselves "members of the police," but were merely beggars, and bombarded them with questions, both personal and otherwise. They gave a sigh of relief when they left Orissa behind them.

BEAUTY OF KASHMIR.

The tourists were very much impressed with the beauty of Kashmir, but found food difficult to secure in the villages.

The Taj Mahal, of course, left a lasting impression on their minds.

They had the misfortune of arriving in the Punjab during the summer and referred to the heat as being the worst they had ever experienced—while in the north, they fell ill on several occasions, thus causing considerable delay in their tour.

They had no intention of visiting South India, but had heard such glowing accounts of the architecture in the South, that they decided to pay important centres a visit. On the whole, they found the South decidedly better than the North in the way of climatic conditions, hospitality and architecture.

SLEEPING IN JUNGLES.

They have now explored India from North to South and East to West, from Quetta to Cape Comorin and from Calcutta and Madras to Bombay and Malabar. They have taken Mysore, Cochin and Travancore in their travels on foot. They have wandered through jungle and forest and seen the people in every part of the country in their homes.

One surprise they have had was the few snakes to be seen in the Indian jungles. They saw more snakes in Italy than they have seen in India, where they frequently made their beds in the jungle, night after night without ever seeing a cobra or even a grass snake.

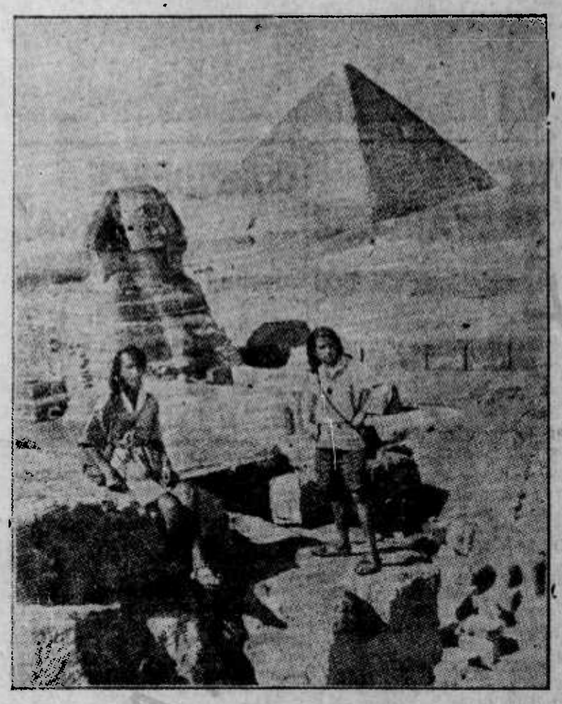
They expected to see many wild animals but with the exception of a trace of tigers and an elephant, all seen in the Mysore Forests, they were disappointed.

Their next move is to Peshawar and thence to Kabul, but one of them, Karl Schutt is laid up with malaria in St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home and they are waiting for his recovery.

ERICH MANDEL.

HANS GATHMANN

The German hikers Herren Hans Gathmann, Karl Schutt and Erich Mandel arrived at Jerusalem at a time when local "rebellion" was at its worst, but fortunately, were able to escape death by a "hair's breadth."



German hikers in Egypt.

LANDSLIDE IN DOLLAR

New York Cotton Jumps Up In Sympathy With Huge Drop

(From Our Commercial Corpndt.)

Bombay, Monday 11 p.m.

The London stock exchange ruled quiet on Monday. 3 1/2 per cent. Indian sterling loan declined to £79 3/4.

Doller-sterling cross-rate which closed at 4.31 3/4 on Saturday opened to-day at 4.39. There were violent fluctuations, and dollar after collapsing to 4.48 rallied later on 4.43. Rapid fluctuations in exchange are due to the unsympathetic attitude of America to statistic currencies at present.

LONDON SILVER.

The London silver market ruled quiet, but steady with a small business.

There was little offering. The market closed as under:—

Spot silver	18 9/16
Difference	+ 1/16
Forward	18 11/16
Difference	+ 1/16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready silver	56 14 0
Ashad delivery	57 0 0
Shravan delivery	57 7 0
Ashad gold	30 8 3
Shravan gold	30 8 3

The Liverpool cotton market opened at unchanged prices and closed firm at a rise of 6 points on trade and local speculative buying.

In sympathy with the big drop in dollar N. Y. cotton market opened at a rise of 35 points. There was some liquidation which resulted in a relapse of 13 points from the opening level, but later on, prices improved to a rise of 30 points.

BOMBAY COTTON.

In the local cotton market Broach April-May delivery after touching Rs. 238-4 declined to Rs. 236-8 and again improved to Rs. 238 in sympathy in the N. Y. advices.

Franc-sterling cross-rate fluctuated between 85.96 and 86.15.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 3.

Previous Closing	4.31-3/4
To-day's Opening	4.42
To-day's Closing	4.42-3/4

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 3.

Previous Closing	4.33 1/8
To-day's Closing	4.44-7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, July 3.

Previous Closing	10.40
To-day's Opening	10.75
Difference	+.35
To-day's Closing	10.61
Difference	+.21

BROACH EXPECTATION

Bombay, July 3.

July/Aug.	215
April/May 1934	236

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 3.

Previous Closing	6.19
To-day's Opening	6.19 Unchanged.
To-day's Closing	6.25
Difference	+.06

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 3.

Previous Closing	86- 5/32
To-day's Opening	35-15/16
To-day's Closing	86- 5/32

per cent closed at 79-12.

"LABEL COMPETITION"

CORRECT SOLUTION

No.	LABEL.	No.	LABEL.
20	POYSHA.	21	FRUITALKO SALINE.
19	MALATTINE SOAP.	8	ATOMIDINE.
2	NEPTUNE TIMEPIECE.	1	COUGH CUTTER.
5	INDO BALM.	6	GLAXO.
17	DILBAHAR SOAP.	7	CAMEL INK.
18	WINCARNIS.	4	"S." BEER.
15	COCOGEM.	23	ANARKALI CIGARETTE.
9	AFGHAN SNOW.	13	O.K. TEA.
24	Old Smuggler Whisky.	16	DRAKSHASAV.
11	SAPAT LOTION	12	Godrej Sandalwood Soap
3	BABY BOOT POLISH.	14	501 TOMCO SOAP.
22	EAU DE LAVANDE.	25	AGUERINE.
		10	CAFIASPIRIN.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES

As 21 all correct entries were received, the first three prizes aggregating Rs. 850 have been divided amongst them and the following prize winners receive Rs. 40-8-0 each.

1. Miss C. C. Oliver, Block 277 Kalyan.
2. Nanu, Post Box 894, Bombay.
3. Mr. Siraj Kurwa, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
4. Mr. Ratilal Narbheram Mehta, 100-104, Kazi Syed Street, 4th Floor, Bombay.
5. Mr. Joseph Anthony D'Souza 149, Portuguese Church St., Dadar, Bombay.
6. Mr. L. K. Subramanian C/o The Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., Bombay.
7. Mr Narain R. Motwaney, Sham Bhavan, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7.
8. Master Waman K. Mhatre Gopachar S, Bhoye Chawl, Room No. 1, 1st Phalndi Worli, Bombay 18.
9. Mr. Valabhdas Mehta Mundra, Cutch.
10. Mr. Lakhmidas Davidas Dr. Pal Buldg., Bombay 7.
11. Mrs. Indumati Naik, Vile Parle Home, Vile Parle, (B. B. & C. I. Rly).
12. Jain H. Kurwa, "The Nook", Malabar Hill, Bombay.
13. Jamshed R. Dalal, Dubash Building, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
14. Prabhashanker Kavaichand Doshi, Corner of Ralya, Rajkot.
15. Shankerlal N. Mehta, 102, Khand Bazar, Bombay, 3.
16. B. Venugopal Rau, C/o The National City Bank of New York, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.
17. Mr. J. W. Smith, C/o Poste Restante, General Post Office, Bombay.
18. Ardeshir M. Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo, Bombay.
19. Nanubhoy N. Mehta, Sangadya Bazaar, Mahuva (Kathiawar).
20. Mrs. M [illegible]rdman, 12 B [illegible] Kalyan.
21. Hoshi Darabsha Khurshedjee, Katrak, 17, Golwalla Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE CONSOLATION PRIZES OF Rs. 10 EACH

The Consolation prizes of Rs. 10 each are given to the following:

1. R. Srinivasan, Ganesh Villa, Matunga (G.I.P. Rly), Bombay.
2. Navin N. Bhatt, C/o. Mr. N.K. Bhatt, B.A., Rajpipla (via Ankleshwar).
3. S.P. Udyawer, 1s/B Saraswat Colony. Santa-Cruz.
4. R.A. Khandkar, 104, Sitabuldi, Nagpur, (C.P.)
5. Mrs. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, Flower Mead, Warden Road, Bombay.
6. Miss Piloo J. Chinoy, 668, Parsee Colony, Dadar, Bombay.
7. Nurse Krishnabai Redkar, Yamuna Bhuvan, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
8. Mrs. Mohomed Nasserbhoy, Armstrong House, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
9. Jini Nusserwanji Jehangirjee Katrak, 82, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
10. Vasudev Jayaram Karnik, C/o. A.J. Karnik, Lower Chendni, Near Theatre, Thana.
11. Prakashgir Raja Dhunrajgirji Bahadur, Koregaon Road No. 8, Poona.
12. Noshir Marazban Wadia, Prem Gate, Chandan Talaodi, Ahmedabad.
13. Aimal J. Parakh, C/o. J.C. Karaka & Co., 127, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
14. Lila Laxmidas Gandhi, 36-A, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.
15. Chhabildas D. Gordia, New Hanuman Lane, Harjee Mulji's Chawl, Bombay.

BOMBAY'S BEGGAR PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

them from shouting on the road though it may be late at night. In the locality where I live, the place swarms with Mahomedan beggars and many of them are a great nuisance with their shouting.

PITY THE RICH BLIND

I would advise charitably disposed people never to give a pice to a blind beggar especially if he is a Mahomedan. A blind Mahomedan beggar is a happy man in Bombay. He is always well fed as his food is liberally provided for him by every Irani shop-keeper he visits in his daily round. Other stupid Mahommedans also feed him under the belief that they are performing a worthy charity for which they will be rewarded a hundred-fold. This superstition, indeed, is at the bottom of all this indiscriminate charity and not pure altruism as one may imagine at first sight.

A blind beggar earns a lot of pice as he works systematically from early morning till very late at night. He makes more money daily than a skilled workman. Some of them have admitted to me that they make as much as Rs. 1/8 or Rs. 2 a day. They generally feed a number of lazy relatives, mostly Mawalis, who depend on these fellows for their support. They are set on the roads by these men who are sure of a good harvest when they return home late at night.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE

Women, who carry children in baskets or in the arms, should be treated as criminals. These poor hopless children who are cruelly exposed to the heat of the sun the whole day without food are generally hired to excise compassion. It is a disgrace for a city like Bombay that nobody ever interferes on behalf of these poor babies, while many pretend that have a tender regard for wandering cows and stray goats.

Among the begging fraternity here are to be found many young, strong and healthy Mahomedans who pretend to be holy men. They invade every compound, enter every chawl, and visit every door. They make a good deal of noise by singing holy verses and they are an intolerable nuisance. Ignorant Mahomedans, especially women, have a dread of them little imagining that they are daring imposters and lazy parasites. Many of them are dangerous criminals who visit the places by day they intend to burgle at night. It is time now that the Police give up chasing street bows with Congress bulletins and tackled the beggar nuisance which is a real one.

LAL BAUG MARKET

(Continued from page 6.)

appeared in your issue of the 2nd instant.

I would first point out that I do not represent the Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation but am an elected Member from Ward "A". I would secondly point out that I did not tell your representative that I would move for recession of the Resolution sanctioning a new market in the Lalbaug area after a lapse of three months. I merely pointed out that it will be possible for such a Resolution to be moved.

Apart from these two points my views on the subject of the new market in the Lalbaug area were stated accurately.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

Amicable Settlement Reached

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

As a result of negotiations carried on between the Agent of the Laqmi Cotton Mill and the Secretary of the Labour Association, a settlement was arrived at to-day by which the Mill has agreed to employ all the old operatives, except those who were found guilty of objectionable conduct at the time of the closing of the Mill three months ago owing to trade depression. The question of these men has been left to the discretion of the Agent of the Mill. It will be recalled that this Mill restarted working last month with new operatives, and the Labour Association picketed the Mill.—A. P.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Crawford Beats Hughes, Cochet's Victory Over ... Stoeffen ...

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 3.

Weather at Wimbledon was very hot to-day.

The following are results of the fifth round:

Crawford beat Hughes 6—1; 6—1; 7—5.

Cochet beat Stoeffen 3—6, 6—4; 6—3; 6—1.

In the Fifth Round, Satoh beat Austin 7—5; 6—3; 2—6; 2—6; 6—2.

Miss Wills Moody beat Payot 6/4 6/1.

Vines beat Menzel 6/2 6/4 3/6 6/3.

JAIPUR BEATS HURLINGHAM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 3.

At Hurlingham in the Indian Empire Challenge Shield, Jaipur beat Hurlingham 7-4.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Sir David Petrie arrived at Government House, Ganeshkind on Sunday.

"OCCIDENTAL ECONOMICS"

Dr. Cousins Explains Present Distress

MADANAPALLE, (By Mail.)

In the course of his lecture last evening on 'some recent tendencies in occidental economics' Dr. J. H. Cousins, Principal of the Madanapalle College stated that the root of the present economic distress in the West was largely due to a vastly inflated standard of life, and to the neglect of the human factor.

The speaker opined that in order that the world might once more be happy and prosperous, co-operation and self-lessness should replace competition and selfishness.—A. P.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED

BOMBAY, July 3.

Shanker Narayan alleged to be responsible for various house breakings and thefts in the Parsi Colony, Dadar, was at last laid by the heels by a police constable in the early hours of Sunday morning as he was entering a bungalow in the Parsi Colony.

On a search being made gold cuff-links and buttons, as well as a gold wristlet and chain in all valued at Rs. 190 were found on his person. The owners of these articles have been traced as residing in the Parsi Colony.

As he is concerned with 4 other cases which are being investigated, the Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, has remanded the accused into custody until July 14.

PSYCHO-THERAPY

Rao Saheb T. M Nair of Tellicherry, North Malabar writes:

I shall be very grateful if any of your readers will kindly communicate to me the name and address of any Medical Practitioner, or even a non-medical man, practising in India, who has made a scientific study of Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and other allied subjects, and who treats cases of nervous diseases by means of Psycho-Therapy.

CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN

Cycle-Lorry Accident At Dadar

A terrible collision between a cycle and motor lorry, involving serious injuries to the cyclist took place in the first street, Parsi Colony, Dadar on Monday.

Two students were cycling through the road, when one of them came in collision with a lorry belonging to the Victoria Aerated Water Company. The driver tried his level best to stop the lorry, but to no purpose.

The cyclist was knocked down and is reported to have died subsequently. The other student cyclist has not been traced since the accident.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT

BOMBAY, July 3.

Ramprasad Jed who was arrested on Monday morning by Bholwada police on the charge of ouraging the modesty of one Ramabai, wife of Laxman, was placed before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on the same day.

It would appear that when Ramabai accompanied by her mother had gone to a maidan at Sewree for the purpose of excreting Ramprasad an another person, came on the scene, and catching hold of her, assaulted her and outraged her modesty by pressing her breasts.

She raised cries of alarm and the parents of the girl came on the scene both the men took to their heels.

As the other accused has still to be traced and inquiries have to be concluded, the accused has been remanded until July 13.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE

SESSIONS COMMENCED

For all Commercial Specialisation Diplomas

Intending Students Must join immediately.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"DELIBERATELY PACKED"

British Indian Chamber's Stern Protest At Stifling India's Voice At W. E. Conference

The following letter was addressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain on June 17, to the Secretary of State for India regarding the refusal of invitation by Sir Purshottamdas to the W. E. C:—

Without entering at this stage into the larger issues involved in the deliberations of the World Economic and Monetary Conference, on some of which the Council of my Chamber have had an occasion at different times to express their views, they wish on the present occasion to confine their comments to the composition of the Delegation appointed on behalf of India.

My Council wholeheartedly endorse Sir Purshottamdas's strictures on the arbitrary method of nominations to which he refers in his letter.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

The effective participation of a nation at such International gatherings centres entirely on the constitution and nature of its representation which in the case of all participating countries is, as, it ought to be, of a national, responsible and representative character. In the case of India, my Council find that of the twelve members ostensibly representing it—namely, sir Delegates, five Advisers and one Secretary—two only are Indians and the remainder British Officials connected with either the Government of India or the India Office.

The fact that two other Indians are delegated to this Conference on behalf of two International Bodies namely the International Labour Organisation and the International Institute of Agriculture is significant as affording a striking contrast with the personnel of what purports to be the Indian Delegation composed of two Indians and ten Britishers.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

It is only too common an experience that the policy of the present Government of India in respect of the vital economic and financial problems of the country is hardly ever in consonance with and only too frequently widely divergent of Indian public opinion as expressed by its responsible and accredited representatives. National policies are determined by the national and political will of the people to be translated by its Government. The recognition of this principle is an obvious and acknowledged fact and departure from it, as is the case in the composition of the present Indian Delegation, is not only reactionary, but must lead to inferences too painfully significant to need further comment.

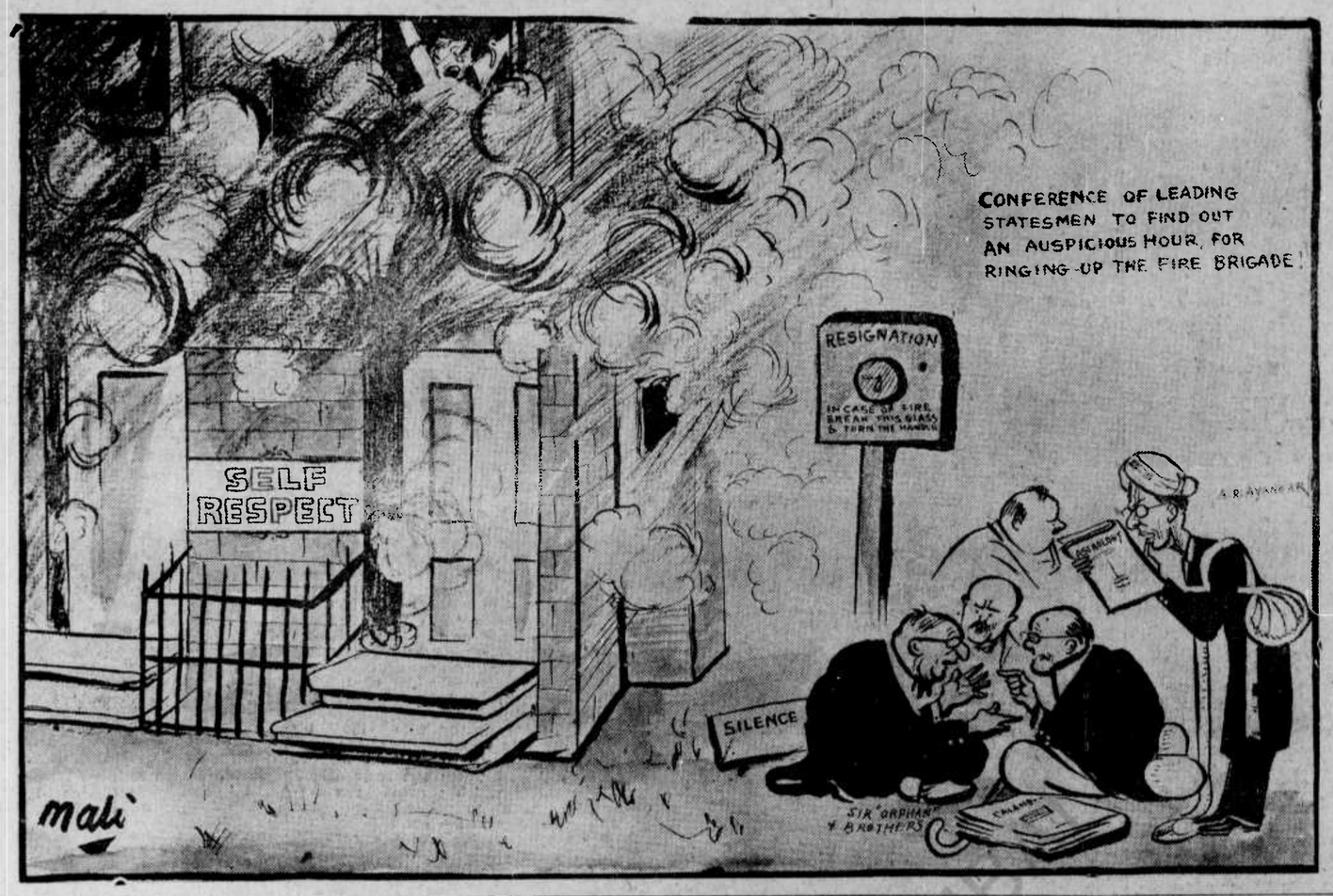
The World Economic and Monetary Conference will mainly deal, among other things, with industry, commerce agriculture finance and banking. My Council wish to point out that in these important matters in which India is vitally concerned, her national interests and views will remain entirely unrepresented and unheard in consequences of the so-called Indian Delegation consisting predominantly of British officials and ex-officials.

NO CONFIDENCE

My Council are regretfully constrained to emphasise the fact that far from inspiring confidence in the objects and intentions of the Government such reactionary methods of nominations or delegates, which have since a long time been the subject matter of emphatic protest by Indian opinion in the Legislature and outside, are humiliating to India in the eyes of the world, vicious in principle and harmful to her best interests in practice. It will be no wonder if it is felt that the Delegation at this Conference has been deliberately packed and the expression of the views of real India effectively stifled.

In conclusion, my Council desire me to state that they will be glad to be acquainted with any reasons satisfactorily explaining the method adopted in the present nominations which would disabuse or even allay the apprehensions of Indian people in this connection.

CONSULTING THE STARS


CONFERENCE OF LEADING STATESMEN TO FIND OUT AN AUSPICIOUS HOUR FOR RINGING UP THE FIRE BRIGADE
SELF RESPECT
RESIGNATION
IN CASE OF FIRE BREAK THIS GLASS & TURN THE HANDLE
SILENCE
SIR "ORPHAN" & BROTHERS
mali

AYURVEDA IN BELGAUM

Generous Grant Of Rs. 50,000 For Vidya Peth

BELGAUM, (By Mail.)

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Government Pleader and the President of the Belgaum Municipal Borough performed the opening ceremony of an Ayurveda Vidya Peeth which will be run by the local Karnatak Lingayat Education Society, and which will turn out "Vaidyas" or Indian physicians.

Mr. Dalvi made a special mention of the munificent grant of Rs. 50,000 given by Mr. Kankanwadi retired Police Inspector to the K. L. E. Society with a condition that the Society in return for this donation should start an Ayurveda School.

Dr. Nandinath on behalf of the Society and the school thanked the guests, the chairman and Mr. Kankanwadi in suitable terms.—A. P.

MONSOON STRONG IN MALABAR

POONA, July 3.

The monsoon is strong in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Uive in East United Provinces and Lower Burma. Locally very heavy rain has fallen in the East and North Bengal and northron divisions of Assam. The monsoon has also been strong in Malabar, Kanara, Mysore and Madras Deccan but is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal, East United Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces and Konkan. A few falls occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, Bombay Leccan South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

The Chief amounts of rainfall.—Port Blair quarter inch, Victoria Point, Mergui Myitkyina Tavoy; Yamethin two; Amherst Toungoo Bhamo one; Rangoon threequarters; Cherrapunji fourteen Chittagong ten; Gauhati nine; Narayanganj Jalpaiguri five; Darbhanga Shillong three; Dhubri Cox's Bazar; Barisal; Darjeeling two; Silchar Dinajpur one and a half; Patna one; Cuttack threequarters; Cawnpore two; Gorakhpur threequarters; Bahraich Meerut half; Benares Allahabad Jubbulpore Nagpur Chanda Jagdalpur Mussoorie quarter; Mangalore six; Marmagao Karwar three; Calicut two; Mercara one and a half; Cochin Cuddapah one; Trivandrum three quarters; Raichur Bangalore half.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease but continue in Kanara and Southeast Bengal and monsoon will remain strong in Malabar Mysore and Madras Deccan. The monsoon will also continue strong in upper Burma Assam and North Bengal and active in Bihar and East United Provinces and Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Locally heavy rain will continue in North Bengal and Assam and Malabar and may extend to upper Burma during the next thirtysix hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3rd July 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. plus 027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees (4.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.5 degrees (4.6 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 13.14 inches.

Weather Remarks—Variable sky.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3rd July 1933 at Colaba Point nil Fort nil J. J. Hospital nil cotton Laboratory. Matunga nil.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 10.29 Fort 16.06 J. J. Hospital 14.54 cotton Laboratory, Matunga 13.79.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 11.16 Fort 15.76 J. J. Hospital 17.06.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point 13.11 Fort 14.21 J. J. Hospital 14.58

REGATTA OF "SNAKE" BOATS IN TRAVANCORE

Rare Sight With Historical Associations Of 500 Years Behind

TRIVANDRUM, June 30. (By Mail.)

A regatta of snake-boats with a history of five hundred years behind it comes off next week at Champakulam, in Central Travancore, in honour of one of the Ambalapuzha temples, and Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, will be one of the spectators on the occasion.

DIFFICULT FEAT.

Snake boats are long, frail looking craft, measuring about fifty feet from end to end, with a maximum width of about four feet. They have a raised and ornamented prow, and their tops usually rise hardly three inches from the water's edge, so that rowing them is a feat that only trained oarsmen can accomplish; and a novice can probably unconsciously upset small ones by merely setting foot into them. They obtain their names from their appearance and their graceful, gliding movement.

The number of boats that take part in the Regatta at Champakulam varies; but rarely are there less than a dozen big Vallums (boats) capable of carrying about two hundred oarsmen each over a hundred small ones.

LONG COURSE.

The course for the Regatta, at Champakulam extends over more than a mile on the Pamba river, at a spot where it is very wide and deep. The Pamba is one of the finest rivers of Travancore, about ninety miles long, forty-five of which are navigable for boats. The picture of a dozen or more sinuously moving snake boats racing at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, with about two hundred oars on each of them dipping simultaneously, and with the rowers singing full-throated "Vallapattus"—the boat songs of Kerala—is a sight rare even for Travancore, famous as she is for the romantic scenery of her backwaters.

FESTIVE OCCASION.

The day is one of merry-making and festivity but it has also a religious significance. It is traditionally said that the regatta is held in the immediate presence of Sri Krishna, and a boat is moored near the shore with a flag flying over it to represent the invisible God. The Vallums row to the moored boat after the Regatta and receive 'prasad.' There is also more material reward for the boatsmen, and this takes the shape of the distribution of a sum of Rs. 100 among the participating boats by the Devaswom authorities.—A. P.

SOVIET PURCHASES AMERICAN COTTON

60,000 Bales To Be Shipped To Russia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The Reconstruction Corporation has announced a series of loans to American exporters to finance the sale of 60,000 to 80,000 bales of cotton to Russia, secured by one year 5 per cent interest notes by the Amtorg Soviet Trading Organisation on the United States, and guaranteed by the Soviet State Bank.

Amtorg will pay 30 per cent cash at the time of shipment.

CONFIDENCE IN IQBAL

Meeting Agrees To His Suggestion

LAHORE, July 3.

A public meeting of the Muslims was held last night to consider Sir Mohammad Iqbal's suggestion regarding the re-constitution of a Kashmir Committee to replace the All India Kashmir Committee, from the presidentship of which Sir Mohammad Iqbal resigned a few days ago.

Sir Mohammad Iqbal explained his reasons for resigning the presidentship, and referring to the recent statement issued on behalf of the head of the Ahmadia Community, controverted the claim that the Ahmadia's contribution to the All-India Muslim Conference was equal to the contribution of all other Muslims. Sir Mahomed Iqbal as the President of the All-India Muslim Conference said that he was in a position to state that in certain cases individual contributions of Rs. 8,000 each had been made to the Conference.

FAITH IN SIR MOHD.

The meeting, which was presided over by Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, President of the Lahore Municipality, passed resolutions, expressing complete confidence in Sir Mohammad Iqbal; endorsing his suggestion for the reconstitution of the present All India Kashmir Committee, so that it shall represent all shades of Muslim opinion, and this be in a position effectively to carry on the necessary work of agitation and propaganda to secure for the Muslims of Kashmir their legitimate and proper rights, and their responsible association with the administration and Government of their country; and authorising him to nominate members of the All India Kashmir, Committee. Members so nominated by Sir Mohammad Iqbal are to form the reconstituted All India Kashmire Committee and to have powers to frame their constitution. The meeting approved of the names read by Sir Mohammad Iqbal, but rejected the names of certain Ahladies included in the list for which others were substituted.—A. P.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

Plaintiff Unable To Prove His Case

RAJAHMUNDRY (By Mail.)

The Civil suit for damages filed by Mr. V. Suryanarana Rao aggainst Police head constable Appalaswamy for alleged action illegally removing the Gandhi cap from the plaintiffs head during the Civil Disobedience days was dismissed to-day by the Local District Munsiff on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved his case.—A. P.

INTERESTING LAW POINT

Was Gandhi Fast Procession Political?

LAHORE, July 1. (By Mail.)

Whether the pubic meeting and procession held on September 20 last in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast undertaken for the untouchables cause was a religious or political, was the law point which was argued to-day before Mr. H. Martin, District and Sessions Judge when the appeal of Dr. Gurbax Rai, local Congress worker, was heard.

Dr. Gurbax Rai had been served with a restraint order under the Criminal Law Amendment Act prohibiting him to attend any public meeting or procession excepting a purely religious one. For alleged contravention of that order he was later sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

POINT OF LAW.

Mr. Basheshar Nath Sethi, counsel for the appellant, urged that the procession in which the accused was alleged to have participated was not political, but was religious cum social. Mr. Haig, Home Member had also pointed out in the Assembly that the untouchables movement was not a political one.

Arguing on the merits of the case, counsel submitted that the appellant did not attend the procession at all.

INDIRECTLY POLITICAL.

Khan Sahib Kalandar Ali Khan Public Prosecutor replying said that it had been admitted by the defence witnesses that the meeting and the procession in question were indirectly political. As regard the participation of the accused, it was quite possible that the accused while returning to his shop after seeing some patient, as stated by the defence witnesses, might have joined the procession for some distance.

The learned Judge reserved orders till 10th July.—A. P.

ACCUSED FILES COUNTER CASE

Unique Law Suit For Heavy Damages

LAHORE, July 1. (By Mail.)

An interesting civil suit involving a claim for Rs. 5,000 damages against Mr. Perry, Deputy Post Master General, Lahore, for alleged malicious harrassment is being heard by Mr. Mongia, Senior Sub Judge, Lahore. The plaintiff is an employee of the Post and Telegraph Department.

The facts of the case are that Mr. Edwards, Superintendent incharge, Telegraph Office, Lahore, received the following anonymous letter some time back:—

"This is to inform you and Mr. Perry that since you both have succeeded in having me punished by stoppage of one point for six months in pay, I swear by my Dari (beard) that your lives will pay in return. This is not an idle threat. So beware, beware. Allah Hoo Akbar—Enemy".

C. I. D. AT WORK.

When this threatening letter was received, a departmental enquiry was held, and it was believed on the strength of certain circumstances that one Mohd Khurshed Ahmed, a telegraphist of the Lahore Central Telegraph Office was the writer of the anonymous letter. The matter was entrusted to the Punjab C. I. D who after a thorough investigation arrested the accused and challaned him under section 107 Cr. P. C.

SET-FREE.

After a trial lasting over six months the Magistrate discharged Mohd Khurshed Ahmed with the remark that there was not an iota of evidence to prove that the respondent was the author of the letter in question, and it would be highly inadvisable to send down a man holding a responsible position, merely because he was the only man who had received the puniesh-ment mentioned in the letter, especially as there was nothing to show that at the time when the letter was written the respondent had any knowledge of the punishment.

COUNTER CASE.

After his discharge Mohd Khurshed Ahmad filed a suit claiming Rs. 5,000 damages against Mr. Perry Deputy Post Master General, alleging that the plaintiff had been unnecessarily harrassed and put in trouble, and that he had also to undergo a considerable financial burden on account of the Criminal case against him.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

DECREE NISI FOR MR. BALDWIN'S DAUGHTER

Mrs. D. L. Munro Gets Also Custody Of Only Child

(By Air Mail).

It was revealed on June 23 that a decree nisi of divorce has been granted to Mrs. Diana Lucy Munro, eldest danughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, on account of the misconduct of her husband, Captain Richard Gordon Munro, of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

The decree was granted by Mr. Justice Langton on Friday of last week. The suit was not defended.

Mrs. Munro was also granted custody of the only child of the marriage, Colin Gordon Munro, a boy of twelve years.

Miss Diana Lucy Baldwin married Captain Richard Munro, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on November 24, 1919. Trumpeters of the 4th Dragoon Guards formed a bodyguard as the couple left the church.

Mr. Baldwin, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, gave away the bride.

DO YOU EVER TROUBLE

TO LOOK AT THE WATERMARK OF THE PAPER YOU WRITE ON TO SEE IF IT IS

MADE IN INDIA ?

START FROM TO-DAY!

The Indian Paper Sales Association (Bombay).
FORBES BUILDING Fort, BOMBAY

A family at the Tilak Ceremony after bathing at Chowpati on the holy day of Ashadi Ekadashi.

Hindus bathing in the sea at Chowpati, on Monday (Ashadi Ekadash).

IMPLEMENTING POONA PACT

Mahatma Holds Board Must Participate In Elections

TO HELP HARIJAN CANDIDATE

Record Of Work Done By All-India Harijan Board At Recent Meeting

POONA, July 3.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and Mr. A. V. Thakar, General Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables' Society, explained to the pressmen this morning the work done by the Board at their meeting held yesterday and the day before.

The allocation of expenditure formed an important item on the agenda. It was decided that not more than forty per cent of the income should be expended on the establishments and propaganda work together, while the rest of the sixty per cent should be utilised directly for the welfare work of the Harijans. The total collections by the Board amounted to Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs, including the sums ear-marked for specific purposes.

Another item considered was the David's Scheme for higher education of Harijans. The contributions of this fund amounted to Rs. 33,000 and it was decided to make use of it completely for higher education of Harijans. In this connection the latest date for applications was extended to July 14.

TEMPLE-ENTRY.

Regarding the question of temple-entry, the opinion was expressed by some members that the temple entry did no form part of Harijan uplift work, and that the inclusion of this item should be responsible for alienating the sympathy of orthodox sections. The view held by the Board as a whole was that this did form an integral part of the programme of the Society, but that the workers on the spot should decide how far this should be emphasised in their respective localities.

Regarding objections raised by the Trustees of Jagannath Temple to the entry by certain castes Provincial Board in question was asked to collect evidence to be placed before the next meeting of the Board.

Perhaps the most important question which the Board considered was whether and to what extent the Board should participate in the elections of Harijan candidates to the local bodies and legislatures. The discussion gave rise to a keen controversy and Gandhiji's advice was sought. Gandhiji, it is stated, favoured the Board's participation on behalf of Harijans. But unanimity could not be reached at the meeting of the Board, and the item was left over till the next meeting of the Board in October.

The Board was united that they should not interfere wherever the contest was only between the Harijans. The Board also decided to ask provincial bodies to take up social survey work.

Pt. Kunzru is leaving for Bombay en route to Allahabad.—A. P.

Yet another consignment of gold—worth Rs. 78,86,567—was shipped from India to Europe on Saturday last. Gold bars packed in cases just before they were hauled into the ship's hold at the Mole (Bombay.)

Sir David Patrie inspecting the ladies' section of the Parsi division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade on Sunday.

DR. BESANT'S HEALTH

Theosophist Leader Reminds Of Her Past Past Services

MADRAS, July 1.
(By Mail.)

The July Number of the "Theosophist" just published contains the following note on Dr. Annie Besant by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa:—

"During the last month, there has been no deterioration in Dr. Besant's health. Only last night (June 21), she referred to herself and her great physical weakness, and the consequent lessening of her capacity for work. She hoped that in these days, when she is but a shadow of herself, people would not forget what she was in her prime as a worker, giving the best of herself without stint.

She was aware of the strain caused on others by the constant attendance upon her in her present weakness, and hoped they would forget any trouble which she might cause to her helpers by remembering that her affection was always with them, in spite of her failing memory and her present condition of physical and nervous strain."—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MILL CLERK

Two arrests were effected by the Delisle Road Police in connection with the serious assault made upon a clerk of the Raghuwanshi Mills. They were both placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Monday.

The facts of the case are that when Ambaji Yeshwant, the complainant, was going along Haines Road on Sunday morning he was suddenly attacked by the accused Vithoo Hari and Rama Baloo, at the junction of Haines and Tulsi-pipe Roads. They are alleged to have assaulted him with a belt and stone. As a result Yeshwant fell down unconscious.

He was later removed to the J. J. Hospital with several injuries all over his body and fracture of leg bones.

The cause for the assault is alleged to be a quarrel over a woman named Gangoobai, whom the accused suspected to be on terms of intimacy with the complainant, and who had refused to be the mistress of the second accused.

Both the accused were charged under Sections 325 and 114 I. P. C. namely, grievous hurt and abetment and remanded to police custody for 10 days.

HEARTLESS MOTHER GETS 5 YEARS

Kills Infant Son By Putting Him On Steaming Radiator

Irma Nys, a weepy, fat woman of 22, was condemned to five years in prison by the Seine Assizes on June 12, for cruelty to her son Pierre, aged 2 1/2, who died after being horribly burned when she placed him stark naked on a steaming radiator.

Her husband, Augustin Nys, was acquitted, although it was shown he had frequently beaten the child. It was established that he was ignorant of the cause of the boy's death. Mme. Nys escaped a severer sentence due to the jury's indulgence in not holding her directly responsible for Pierre's death.

On leaving the court Mme. Nys threw herself at the feet of her little daughter and hugged and embraced her in an attempt to show her maternal affection.

TIME FOR CONCILIATION HAS ARRIVED

Shaukat Ali Advises Britain To Make Friendly Gesture

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement:—

Nothing has pleased me more than the two statements that were published in the Press a few days ago.

Mr. Baldwin did a great service to this country when he made an outspoken speech at Manchester. The Diehard campaign has done and is doing incalculable harm to England, as their wild and reckless assertions have lost thousands of good friends, whose assistance and active co-operation were needed by their country in their days of crisis.

Even friendly people have begun to doubt the sincerity of British promises, and especially of the Governors and I.C.S. officers who, after having a fine career in India and good pensions, were ranged on the side of Diehard reactionaries. This action has further made people doubt the sincerity of the officials who are now working in India.

Mr. Baldwin's honest and courageous statement certainly reassured many waverers and cheered men like me, who have been rebels and outlaws and who now begin to believe in an honourable understanding and are working for peace between India and England.

There is every probability that if Parliament makes a real generous gesture, prominent Indians of all shades of opinion, who command the confidence and affection of the people, would not only enter the reconstituted Indian Parliaments, but would work the new constitution in a real spirit of co-operation.

England must make genuine efforts to conciliate India—Ordinances and filling prisons wouldn't help, but rather retard the desired understanding.

I am glad, both Mr. Baldwin and Pandit Malaviya made statements which are supported, as the latter has been supported by members of the Muslim National-ist Party, who have appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to do the needful.—A.P.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' QUOTATIONS.

Bimbay, June 3.

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Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug., Opening Rs. 32/10; Lowest Rs. 31/12/6; Closing Rs. 31/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 33/4; Highest Rs. 34/1/3; Closing Rs. Rs. 33/8.

ASSAULT ON CONGRESSMEN

Mrs. Sen Gupta Supports Malaviya's Charges

It is reliably learnt that Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, who is at Ranchi attending upon her husband, has addressed a long letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya immediately after the publication of the latter's rejoinder challenging the Commons statement of Sir Samuel Hoare.

Mrs. Sen Gupta, who it will be remembered, acted as the President of the Calcutta Congress Session and was spirited away from the meeting by the police, has in course of her letter fully corroborated the statement of Panditji and has supported the allegation of assault made against the police.

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SOVIET EXPLOIT SCIENCE

Academy Of Research Plan For Reconstruction

The Communist philosophy of dialectical materialism is based on natural science. This causes the intellectuals of the Soviet to have the keenest interest in theoretical science. Many of the ablest theoreticians in other countries are honorary members of the Soviet Academy of Science. For instance, the leader of British research in theoretical atomic physics, Professor Disac, is an honorary member of the Academy.

The Communist aim of constructing a rationally-organised society causes an intense interest in applied science, for a rational industry is based on applied science [illegible] on theoretical science. Eminent British applied scientists, such as Sir Robert Hadfield, are honorary members of the Academy, writes J. G. Crowther in the "New Leader."

MECHANICAL INSTINCTS

The immense interest in science in the Soviet Union is one of the signs of vitality in the new social order. The people are being imbued with science to prepare them to perform their part in this social order. The propaganda for science is very effective, partly because of the tremendous drive behind it and partly because it is easy. The rulers of Capitalism have failed effectively to use the remarkable natural interest of man in science and machinery. Everyone is familiar with office clerks that spend all their spare time playing with mechanical models, motor cycles, or radio sets. These men are expressing in, on the whole, unproductive forms, their natural mechanical interests.

Among the methods of developing these interests, the articles on technical and scientific subjects in newspapers are notable. One may find seriels on the theory of electricity. There is also an excellent popular scientific literature. Some of the books on natural phenomena for the general reader are the best of their sort in the world.

The task of social construction, of which the Five-Year Plans are part, require vast studies in the problems of electrification, the building of dams, bridges, and canals, the rational redistribution of cultivated plants and animals to the most suitable parts of the Soviet Union, the populating of the Siberian wildernesses, and even the changing of climates. The organisation of sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition, which, in turn, stimulate the sciences of biology, physiology, etc.

SOVIET ACADEMY

In recent years the Soviet Academy of Science has been reorganised so that its activities are coordinated with the scientific problems of social construction. In 1929 the Academy formulated its aims as follows:—

"The Academy of Science works in all branches of theoretical science, facilitates as much as possible the development of research, unifies all the basic disciplines, aids in the development of a unified scientific method on the basis of the dialetical materialist philosophy, directing the whole of scientific knowledge towards the Socialist reconstruction of the country."

The Academy contains 94 Academicians, 1200 scientific workers, and 640 technical assistants. It controls about 50 institutes, museums, laboratories; and experimental stations. Among these is Parlov's Physiological Institute, the Seismological Institute, the Mineralogical Institute, the Institute of Soil Culture, the Botanical Institute, the Zoological Institute, the Chemico-Physics Institute, etc.

The Institute of New Russian Literature possesses numerous manuscripts for its collection to aid the creation of a literature based on dialectical materialism.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES.

The total number of research institutes in the U.S.S.R. is about 1,560, and there are about 40,000 workers connected with research. The allocations for scientific research increased from 72 million roubles in 1929 to 253 million in 1932. This sum does not include the allocations made for research in laboratories connected with works, trusts, etc. The number of agricultural research institutes has increased during the Five-Year Plan from 33 to 76. There are about 100 research institutes attached to the Commissariat for Health.

Great efforts have been made to improve the material condition of scientists. The building of the Scientists Club in Moscow has recently been extended. I had the honour of attending the banquet in celebration of the extension on November 8, 1932.

Mr. Bukkharin and hundreds of Soviet scientists attended the festivities, which would have astonished Westerners who believe that the Soviet is about to collapse, and that it systematically ill-treats scientists. An excellent concert was given to an audience of about one thousand scientists in the Club hall. First-class musicians and singers from the symphony orchestras and opera companies gave the performances. The banquet started at 1 a.m. and dancing at 3 a.m. Mr. Bukharin led with what appeared to me to be a Tartar jig.

The club has 1,900 members, of whom onequarter are technical men and one-eight medical men. It organises concerts, classes in physical training, and exhibits recent scientific and educational films. Holiday expeditions for geologists, botanists and archaeologists are organised. There is an excellent library, dining rooms, billiard and chess rooms, etc.,

CLUBS FOR SCIENTISTS

There are similar clubs in Leningrad, Kiev and Kharkov. I have also visited the Kharkov Club. The Mendeleev Conference delegates were entertained there, and I have a charming memory of Semenov, the brilliant young chemical physicist, being chaired by enthusiastic admirers.

Besides these clubs, ten rest-houses have been opened during the last year as holiday homes for scientists. These are quite distinct from sanatoria, where scientists may go for medical and convalescent treatment.

In 1931 eight thousand scientists stayed in the rest-houses, and it is hoped that twice as many will be accommodated in 1933. In order to ensure a good supply of fresh food, these rest-houses have been attached to twelve State farms in their neighbourhoods.

The committee for supervising the welfare of scientists is presided over by Yenukidze, the secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. It awards prizes for meritorious work, obtains recent foreign literature, and assists scientists in inaccessible districts to obtain equipment and supplies.

What is the chief impression one may receive of science in U.S.S.R.? For me, the impression is of youthful enthusiasm. I was deeply interested in the Physico-Technical Institute at Kharkov, where I stayed for several days in the autumn of 1932.

SPLITTING ATOM

This institute contains about fifty research workers and two or three hundred technical assistants. The oldest research worker is the director, Professor Obreimov, who is under forty years. Only seven or eight of the remainder are over thirty years. Yet they are capable of doing first-rate work.

The organisation of research according to plan is very interesting. Each worker draws up a plan for one year's work with estimates of expense of equipment. At the end of each month progress is compared with the plan. Foreign workers in the institute tell me the Soviet scientists are extraordinarily honest in assessing their own work. This system is quite different from any obtaining in the West and is an object of serious instruction to all scientists outside U.S.S.R.

GOLD COINAGE "FOR EVER DEAD"

Royal Mint Makes All Europe's Money

Sir Robert Johnson, deputy master and comptroller of the Royal Mint, speaking at a luncheon of the British Luncheon Club of London in mail week, said, "So far as the Royal Mint is concerned, gold coinage as currency is for ever dead. I propose to say nothing about gold, but after having struck at the Royal Mint and its branches in the Dominion something well over one thousand million sovereigns, we feel we have well earned our rest."

Sir Robert said that in 1920 the Government reduced the silver content of the silver coinage from 925 parts per 1,000 to 500 parts per 1,000. "The result is all those dirty coins you see to-day," he added. "The thin covering of fine silver wears off and leaves a dirty patch on the King's cheek. The problem that faced me was to find something that had only 50 per cent of silver in it, but looked like silver. The new silver coins have a small percentage of zinc and nickel, which makes them wear the same colour all through."

As a result of this the Royal Mint was now making the coinage for all Europe except Germany and France. The Irish Free State came to the Mint for their coins and they were extremely good friends. At present silver was low, said Sir Robert. There was only five pence or six pence worth of silver in a half-crown. The Royal Mint had struck 965,000,000 coins for the colonies and foreign countries in the last ten years.

BALUCHI CODE OF HONOUR

Judges Hold Presence Of Wife's Paramour Sufficient Provocation To Murder

Holding that "the mere presence of a man who was his wife's paramour and had not paid the penalty agreed upon would be extremely provocative to a Baloch," Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court commutd the sentence of death against a Balochi named Pallu, who was convicted on a charge of murder to a sentence of transportation for life.

According to the prosecution, Pallu discovered an illicit love affair between his wife and a man named Mahomada, who admitted his guilt. According to the tribal custom it was agreed between Pallu and Mahommada that the latter should pay a penalty for his misconduct by giving his sister in marriage to Pallu. The girl, however, who was to have been a scape-goat for Mahomada's sin, was found to be too young for marriage and Pallu thought that Mahomada, being unable to pay the agreed penalty should receive the alternative punishment of death.

VICTIM DISAPPEARS.

One night during January last, Mahomada suddenly disappeared from his house. The police later discovered his dead body in a field a few miles away from the village. A man named Mewa who was eventually made an approver, told the police that he and Pallu had strangled Mahomada. Pallu also made a confession in the Sessions Court where he was tried on a charge of murder and declined to defend himself.

He was sentenced to death. His appeal in the High Court was argued by Mr. Mahomeed Rafiq, Bar.-at-Law, the Crown being represented by Mr. Des Raj Sawhney, Bar.-at-Law. Arguments centred round the question whether the murder, which was committed eight months after the original cause of provocation, could be regarded as the result of "sudden and grave provocation."

The Judges held that in the particular circumstances of the case the presence of Mahomada would constitute a continuous provocation to the accused.

COLUMBUS— A GERMAN!

Rothenberg Citizen Advances New Theory But Fails To Convince City's Dignitaries

A sad blow for all patriotic Italians. Columbus wasn't a countryman of theirs at all, but a German from Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber.

That at least is the firm belief of a patriotic German who recently asked the Mayor and aldermen of this historic old city to have the matter carefully investigated. His chain of reasoning is ingenious, if not precisely convincing.

The earnest correspondent begins his communication by pointing out that during the 15th century Rothenburg carried on a lively commerce in wool with Italian cities, above all Genoa. One of the chief traders in the latter half of the century was a man who bore the same name as the river that winds past Rothenburg-Tauber. This Tauber, he asserts, emigrated to Genoa about 1480. He continues:

"I may point out that Tauber is the masculine form of 'Taube,' which means dove. The Latin name for dove is 'columba,' also feminine, and the masculine form is Columbus. It is well known that it was in those days a common practice to Latinize names. What, then, is more probable then that Herr Tauber changed his name to Columbus, and was the discoverer of America? I beg that the city archives be carefully searched for confirmation of this."

It is sad to have to report that the city's dignitaries do not take the matter seriously. If the truth must be told, they snickered disrespectfully while they were telling about it.

Britain Pays Heavily For Anti-Soviet Embargo

English Firms Lose Orders Worth Over 3 Millions; British Ships Lie Idle And Many Thrown Out Of Jobs

The embargo which the British Government has placed on trade with Russia has thrown thousands of British workers out of employment.

The loss of orders is clearly shown in the official trading figures just available.

On May 1, 1932, the value of Soviet orders in Britain actually under construction amounted to £3,281,000. On June 1, 1932, they amounted to £3,670,297.

This year, on May 1, the value of such orders was only £1,189,283. Exact figures are not yet available for June 1, but the amount is approximately £700,000.

Thus it is clear that by May 1, the value of the orders had fallen by £2,091,717 from the previous year, and by June 1, the drop had reached approximately £2,970,297.

LOST ORDERS.

The serious effect of the embargo is shown even more clearly in the loss of new orders. Here are the latest comparisons:—

The value of new orders placed in Britain by Soviet trading organisations during April, 1932, was £1,177,383. For May, 1932, the figure was £1,441,768.

This year the April figure is only £314,014. During May no orders whatsoever were placed.

This means a drop in the value of new orders amounting to £863,369 in April and of £1,441,768 in May.

Loss of orders means loss of work. Loss of work means that workers are thrown on to the street.

There has been a similar fall in the chartering of British ships by Soviet transport organisations. Our docks are already crowded with ships for which there is no demand. Thousands of seamen are idle. The effect of the British Government's policy has been to render more British ships idle and more seamen unemployed.

These are the facts.

Whereas in April, 1932, there were 23 British ships chartered by the Soviet transport organisations, in April, 1933, only two British ships were chartered. In April last year 40 per cent. of the total number of ships chartered by Soviet organisations were British. In April of this year only 14 per cent.

In terms of money this has meant a decline from £75,000 for such services in April 1932 to £7,000 in April 1933.

EMPLOYEES DISCHARGED

By May the position had become still worse.

In May of last year 44 British ships were chartered by Soviet transport organisations, for which a sum of £186,000 was paid. This May not a single British ship was chartered by Soviet organisations.

British seamen who are going to the docks jobless have to thank the British Government's economic war with Russia for this additonal unemployment.

A further incidental consequence of the reduction of trade between Britain and Russia is the reduction of the staffs of the Soviet trading organisations. During May and April more than 250 British employes had to be discharged.

One of the allegations made at the time of the Moscow trial was that it had been "staged" in order to give the Soviets an excuse to default on their commitments to to British firms.

This allegation is completely disproved by the fact that since the embargo (as in the past) the Sovietshave met all their liabilities at the date due.

In April the amount paid to cover goods and services supplied

"It is well enough known," he continued, "that Russia offers the from Britain was £1,195,143 and 1,082,354 dollars; in May it was £1,117,988 and 5,374 dollars.

EMPLOYMENT LOST IN MANCHESTER.

"The effects of the embargo on trade with Russia are already making themselves evident in the engineering industry," says the "Manchester Guardan." In an interview, Councillor Robert Moss, secretary of the Manchester branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, stated that since the embargo was put on the figures of unemployment in the district had gradually increased. Last week a well-known Broadheath firm of machine-tool manufacturers was forced on to short-time working as a direct result of the embargo, and everything pointed to a likelihood of the same kind of think happening with other firms in the area closely interested in trade with Russia, best possible market at the present time for our engineering products—particularly those of the Manchester district. It is the only one which in recent years has expanded as far as our particular exports are concerned."

WHITE PAPER IN KATHIAWAR

Talukdars Defer Their Parleys

RAJKOT (By Mail)

The Talukdas in the Western India States Agency who recently met here to deliberate on some of the important issues arising out of the White Paper on the Indian Constitutional Reforms decided to defer the expression of their considered views, till they were in possession of sufficient date. Bigger Indian States included in the Western India States Agency have likewise postponed a definite pronouncement on the subject.—A. P.

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Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

CURE OF CROSS EYES

While Defect In Children Is Readily Curable, It Is Difficult In Case Of Adults

Squinting vision, or cross-eyes, is readily curable. Treatment, however should, begin before the seventh year.

The cross-eyed child can be restored to straight vision. With the adult, the task is difficult or impossible.

Says Dr. Luther C. Peter, of Philadelphia, in a tract issued by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, entitled "Facts and Fallacies Concerning Squint" (New York):

"Popular belief and prejudice are always barriers to progress. This applies with special force to the unfortunate cross-eyed child.

"To laymen, cross-eyes are the direct result of some sudden fright, shock, strong emotion, convulsions, whooping-cough or some other disease of childhood. Hereditary influences seem to be unimportant to them. It is but natural, therefore, that another child in the family may become a victim following one of the causes mentioned.

"As a matter of fact, there is a logical sequence of events leading up to each case of squint. The number of children who become cross-eyed is small as compared with those whose eyes are straight. At birth the child's eyes are not perfectly co-ordinated or capable of working together. After six to eight weeks the eyes begin to work harmoniously. At the end of the first year this habit of parellel vision becomes fairly well established. The eyes are straight.

FUSION FACULTY.

"In order to use the two eyes together a faculty or habit, known in medical language as fusion, is awakened. Each eye sees singly, but the two images become blended or fused into one. In one of the rarer forms of squint this ability to fuse is totally absent.

"In the more common type, a fusing power is present at birth but is weak, as are all other mental faculties. It grows and develops and begins to assert itself six to eight weeks after birth and increases in power up to the seventh year.

"If no other defects were present, the growth of fusion would continue uninterruptedly and the eyes would remain straight. Unfortunately, far-sightedness of high degree is a second factor which interferes with normal progress. Vision is not sharp because of the far sight. In most instances vision is better in one eye than in the other. When fusion is not strong, the weak eye will tend to turn in. Vision falls rapidly in the eye which turns in and renders the squinting habit easier.

"Children of four years become conscious of their deformity. This is forced upon them by taunts from other children. 'Cockie,' 'cockeyed,' etc., are epithets which make the child conscious of this handicap. As he grows older, the defect grows in his consciousness, and an inferiority complex develops."

In neglected cases Dr. Peter tells us even tho the eyes may eventually be straightened by operation, vision in the squinting eye remains poor. This is economic phase of squint which need not occur if the proper measures are taken at the right time to correct the defect. He goes on:

The several steps necessary to place a squinting child on an equal footing with other children are as follows: Testing of vision; fitting of glasses; preventing lowering of vision in weak eye; awakening of the fusion faculty; and finally, when necessary, operation.

"As the treatment of the case is a purely technical matter which calls for the highest degree of medical skill, the treatment should be prescribed and outlined by a physician who is specially trained in the treatment of the eyes. The family doctor should first be consulted and he, in turn, can guide the patient into the proper medical channels.

"The reason for happy results when treatment is begun early can be readily understood. The child is most receptive, and if training is instituted during the developmental period, it is natural that better results can be obtained. The retina, or receptive part of the eye, is an outgrowth from the brain. It is known that the functional nervous system of the child is not completely formed and developed before the end of the fifth year. I have reached the conclusion that the time for treatment is before the seventh year. The results for a number of years past have fully confirmed and justified my belief that all treatment for squint should be completed before the seventh year.

"Lowered vision in squint does not mean a congenital defect but a defect which grows out of 'nonuse.' It is not unlike the placing of an arm in a sling or plaster cast. It becomes weak from nonuse but can again be restored by suitable training. In the child, restoration is prompt and complete."—"Literary Digest."

A VITAMIN TEST

Arrangements have been made for 600 men and women employed in three Copenhagen factories to undergo a test for a year to ascertain the effect of daily administration of vitamin 'A' in the form of concentrated tablets.

The workers will be compared with others of the same age and condition of health who do not receive the vitamin.

A record will be compiled of work, output and earnings, resistance to disease and general health.

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POSITIVE FOOD

How Food May Kill Or Cure.

(By K. L. SARMA, Author of 'Practical Nature-Cure' etc.)

"Attempts to substitute the hasty and ill-considered findings of a pseudo-science for Nature's resolute, robust and obvious intentions have led mankind into many a blind and dangerous cul-de-sac." These are the words of a member of the medical profession, namely Dr. Leonard Williams.

Upon the vital questions of hygiene, it would be foolish on our part to be led by the majority; where wisdom is necessary, it is not safe to count the votes; for folly is the rule and wisdom the exception. The opinions that the average doctor holds and preaches are not necessarily the wisest; the layman must discriminate and be led by the wisest.

We shall now see how "medical science" has been the most blatant folly, instead of scientific wisdom, at the least in the recent past. And we shall find that much of its error still sticks to it.

VAGARIES OF FOOD-CHEMISTRY.

In the last century it was found that our foods are not simple substances, but complex products of Nature, and the adventurous chemist conceived the idea of analysing foods, and then improving upon Nature. By analyses it was found that there were four kinds of substance in foods, which were named proteins, fats, starches and sugars; the plural is to indicate that in each kind there are numerous varieties. Of these, the first two became the special favourites of "medical science," chiefly on account of the fantastic "calorie" theory, which was then started. The idea was that men could become as strong as they liked, simply by eating all the protein they could lay their hands on; a 'calorie' is a unit of heat, by which the heat-value of a food could be measured artificially—by experiments in a laboratory; proteins and fats, tested in this way, gave more calories than starch or sugar. It was assumed without question that what takes place under artificial conditions is exactly what happens inside the living body.

Thus arose the medical superstition, known as the high-protein theory; an American doctor named Attwater attained a cheap notoriety by booming this theory, but he committed one mistake, which Nature never forgives; he believed in it himself, and acted on it; and like Dr. Noguchi, he fell a martyr to it; this we learn from Horace Fletcher, the advocate of the practice of thorough chewing, but the theory survived the too sincere doctor; this must be because few doctors have the courage of conviction that Attwater had.

FALLACY EXPLODED

Because of this belief, medical science gave its special blessing to two articles of food, meat and milk. And this concluded with the great expansion of the meat-trade, due to the rise of the colonies, Canada, Australia and the rest; thus people who were formerly only occasional meat-eaters, now became regular consumers of that sinful and nasty stuff—that is, of the products of murder.

But these were many doctors, as well as laymen who dared to think to themselves, that suspected the wisdom of this theory. Among these is Dr. Hindhede of Denmark. When the last war broke out, he was the Director of Nutritional Research at Copenhagen. In 1917, that country was threatened with a serious famine, caused by the thoroughness of the German blockade. Dr. Hindhede was apointed controller of the food-supplies, perhaps because he was able to persuade the Government, that he knew the right means to avert the famine. He saw that there was enough food in the country for the human beings, provided there was no competition from the animal population, which was owned as live stock by some; that is to say, there would be food enough for the humans, if what was held in store for feeding the animals could be made available, by promptly killing them off.

The orthodox doctors would not think of it; for that meant that there would then be no more meat, nor eggs, nor milk, nor butter, nor cheese, till the end of the war. But Hindhede seems to have thought that this privation would be in the nett result a gain.

[illegible] the [illegible]

forth, that the live stock—cattle, pigs, and poultry—should die. Thereafter for a whole year the population of Denmark lived on a scientific vegetarian diet; there were none of the foods that medical science everywhere patronises so much. Hindhede saw to it that the foods, which were available, were not wastefully used, but used so as to conserve all the goodness in them—the bran and coarser parts of wheat-flour, the skins and juices of vegetables, and so on.

The national health during this period was the best in all its history; there was a clear fall in the number of deaths from diseases of the vital organs, such as the heart, kidneys and liver, as well as in the general mortality. The news of this nation-wide experiment was not allowed to get into the public prints perhaps because the medical profession disliked Hindhede, and wanted to snuff him out by a conspiracy of silence, to which the newspapers were parties. It is true that such suppression of news of vital importance does take place, where powerful vested interests would be affected.

THE VITAMINES.

The medical notions on diet have undergone a great deal of change since the Wad—change in the direction of Nature-Cure; but 'scientic superstitions' die-hard; present-day medical teaching is confused, and unpractical. It is now admitted that, besides protein, starch, fat and sugar, we require certain other things, namely salts—miscalled minerals—vitamines and roughage. The teachings about vitamines are extremely confusing. But the worst of it is that these teachings are based on a series of experiments, conducted under the shadow of a great error. From a book, entitled "the A. B. C. of Vitamines," by Prof. John Pryde, we learn that these 'scientists' assumed—without the least reason or show of reason—that the salts found in our foods are the same as the inorganic salts of the same names, which are prepared in labouratories or factories, obtained from inanimate sources. So there is the suspicion, that the so-called vitamines are really no other than the vitalised salts, which are integrally combined with the live stuff of our foods—vegetables, fruits, the bran of grains and so on. So we shall leave the vitamines on one side, just making this one remark, that a diet consisting chiefly of conservatively cooked vegetables of the leafy, tuberous, and fruit kinds, with cocoanut or the like, and as little as possible of grains, will be quite safe from the "vitamine" point of view. The grains also must not be denatured; the white flour, from which bread is made, and polished rice, are both denatured.

FOOD-SALTS.

The main thing in food is the presence of the food-salts. I call them so, to distinguish them from common salt, and other salts which are derived from earthy sources, not from plants. The following instances will make this plain.

During the War, in one of the German war-hospitals behind the fighting lines, it was found that the results suddenly changed for the worse; the change was observed soon after a change of regments, that is, when a regiment of North Germans was transferred elsewhere and replaced by a South German regiment. An investigation was made, and it was found that the South Germans were addicted to a wasteful method of cooking their vegetables; they boilel them in plenty of water, and poured all that water down the sink, eating only the flavourless residue that was left; the North Germans did not use so much water, and did not pour away the water after the cooking. The medical authorities understood that here might be the cause of the difference, and saw to it that the North German way of cooking—which we call the conservative way—was followed by the soldiers. The results justified this.

A GERMAN CRUISER'S CREW.

A more spectacular case occurred during the War. A German cruiser was sent out to cruise in the Atlantic to enforce the blockade; it was provisioned in the usual way, according to the best medical advice,—with plenty of white, denatured wheat-flour for baking bread, tinned meat and fish, white sugar, [illegible] tea, [illegible]

coa, margarine and so on. If protein, fat, starch and sugar alone mattered, then this was all right. Of course a ship going out for a long cruise on the high seas cannot take in a lot of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The cruiser's work was to intercept and sink ships of all nations in accordance with certain instructions issued by the German War Office; but before a ship was sink, its stores of food were transferred to the German ship. In this way there were some small amounts of fresh fruits and vegetables gained. But these were not enough for the whole crew; so they were set apart for the officers' mess; the men did not taste any such food. But the point we should take note of is this; the food the men were supplied with was the best according to the then teaching of medical science —rich in protein, fat, starch and sugar, that is, in calorie-food.

For eight months and a half the men got on all right; if the case had terminated there, by the ship being recalled well before the end of this period, there might have been nothing to narrate; but this did not happen, and the crew remained at sea still. And now there was a strange thing. The men were all picked ones, capable of enduring severe hardships; the officers, naturally, were of a more delicate breed; but it was the men that broke down, while the officers remained practically unaffected in their health. The crew was entirely prostrated with an unknown disease; the ship's doctor could do nothing for them. The officers had to take the places of the crew. The coast of the U. S. A. was then near, and the ship was steered to it and surrendered to the authorities there. Now an American doctor came upon the scene, but he was equally powerless.

At this stage, a diet-reformer, —a so-called layman,—Mr. Alfred McCann, intervened and pleaded with the German doctor for permission to treat them. The [illegible]

it was against medical etiquette to allow a layman to cure, where doctors had failed, the doctor consented. Mr. McCaenn restored the men to health and strength by a very simple devoice of diet—by dosing them with the liquid extracts of the skin and outermost layers of vegetables, fruit-juices, bran and the like—foods which are very rich in the food-salts, but very poor in the four nourishing elements,—protein and the rest.

In this case it is clear that the crew suffered from saline-starvation, and were cured by the correction of that particular defect in their diet.

Like the so-called vitamines, these plant-salts are broken up and reduced to the level of inorganic, dead salts, by prolonged cooking. Hence there is a strong suspicion that these food-salts are the "vitamines." Now they have distinguished seven distinct "vitamines"; the probabilities are that there are sixteen—nine more to be 'discovered' and named; and all these sixteen will be found at some later date to be just the sixteen kinds of vegetable salts—salts of sodium, potassium, calcium, manganese, iron, etc.,—which science now knows to be vital for health, but thinks to be other than their "vitamines."

GOLDEN RULE OF DIET.

Take care of the plant-salts; proteins and their ilk will then take care of themselves; for very little protein and fat are really needed, except perhaps during babyhood; and what is needed the body can make for itself from the food.

Dr. Axel Emil Gibson asserts that we can subsist exclusively on any one article of food, provided we take the food entire, skin and all. The following proofs, which are enumerated in "Practical Nature-Cure", may be pondered by the reader: a busy London lawyer lived for years on an exclusive diet of apples; raw or cooked; Irishmen are strong and long-lived on a diet of potatoes; Bulgarians thrive excellently on black bread and a puree of barley, onions and garlic; French peasants thrive on rolls with lettuce-salad and wine-soup; the Brahmins of the Tinnevelly District (in the South of India) do very well indeed on a diet of rice and garden spinach (called by the Tamils "Arai-Keerai").

So, it would appear there is no need to pore anxiously over tables of food-values, which disfigure the latest books on diet, such as the book on Food by the unphilosophic Dr. McCarrison. The golden rule is to eat plentifully of the leafy and other vegetables and tubers which are in season, adding to them only cocoanut or some equivalent such as almond, pista or good groundnut, and varying the kinds according to the dictates of taste.

MOSCOW'S PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY

105,000 Enthusiasts Parade In Red Square

Youth, strength, and health were feted in Moscow on June 12, when 105,000 physical culturists took part in a grand parade in the Red Square. Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, and other Soviet officials, with members of the Diplomatic Corps and a thousand guests, were present at the ceremony.

Before the parade all those taking part marched through the streets of the city, divided into their contingents—gymnasts, footballers carrying balls, tennis players with rackets, rowers with oars, boxers, fencers, pararchutists, mountain climbers, and many others, all wearing highly coloured coats.

Demonstrations of mass drills followed the parade, which was reviewed by Antipov, the chairman of the Supreme Council of Physical Culture.

Soviet airships and aeroplanes hovered over the square during the parade.

RECORD FASTS

Mr. Gandhi's twenty-one days' fast may raise the question how long a human being can manage to exist without food, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". The record of endurance was claimed by the late Riccardo Saccho, one of whose professional fasts lasted sixty-five days. But for a determined attempt to live without food altogether no one seems ever to have equalled the feat of a wealthy American, Joseph Sheppard. At the inquest—for it came to that in the end—Sheppard's son, a well-known New York physician, declared that his father was not insane and that his mind was perfectly normal except on this one point of food.

Sheppard believed it possible to "spiritualise" life to the extent of being able to live without eating at all. For years he ate nothing but fruit, gradually cutting down his allowance to about two ounces a day. Then, in final preparation for total abstinence, he restricted himself to a sip of wine and a spoonful of honey every three days. On this allowance he contrived to subsist for five months—then died of exhaustion.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS

Medicinal Uses Of Tulsi Or The Sacred Basil Plant

(By Kaviraj INDUBHUSHAN SEN Ayurved Sastri).

The Hindus cannot do without this plant. In almost every Hindu house, we do find it; but how many can tell about its medicinal qualities is a most point yet it is so very useful. So, to-day I shall place before the readers some of its attributes and if they reap even an iota of benefit herefrom, I shall deem my trouble worth its while.

The sacred Basil may be of various kinds; but popularly, it is of four kinds, viz: (a) white, (b) black, (c) ram and (d) babui. The plant commonly used by us is known as the white basil; the plant having black leaves is called the black basil; and the plant having larger leaves or sweet scent is known as the ram or babui basil respectively. The last kind is not used in religious performances.

In the following lines I shall jot down some of disease-removing qualities of the basil:—

(1) In cough and cold—take a dose of one tola of the juice of basil leaves with a little honey. It is very useful to the adults as well as babies. If the cough and cold be excessive, mix dry powder of long pepper to the extent of 1-32nd to 1-16th of a tola with the above preparation and it will be efficacious.

(2) In Eczema—snuffling the powder of sprouts of back basils is a good remedy.

(3) In intermittent fever—take the juice of the leaves of black basils and cane-molasses, one tola each, every day for a week, beginning from the date of attack and it will cure the malady.

(4) In malarial fever—mix the juice of basil leaves and of the leaves of the weeping nyctanthes (Seuli), one tola each, with a little honey. Taking the dose for a few days we shall be cured of the disease.

(5) In ringworm—an application of the juice of basil cures it.

(6) In dubo and boils—slightly heat some earth taken from the vicinity of the basil plant and making a paste with cold water, apply as a poultice. It will serve as an antidote and will burst open the bubo or the boil.

(7) In diseases of the ear—apply a few drops of the juice of bobui basil leaves in the ear and it will cure otitis.

(8) If the pimples of small-pox be not distinctly visible, take the juice of basil leaves and of ginger, one tola each, and it will expose the pimples.

(9) In diseases due to mecury—a dose of one tola of the juice of black basil leaves with a little honey daily is a good remedy.

(10) Where malaria is prevailing, a dose of one tola of the juice of basil leaves with a little honey or a drink, like tea, of half a tola of the sprouts of basils merged in a cup of hot water for ten minutes and mixed with milk and sugar, every day, is very useful.

It is also very useful for persons having phlegmatic humours.

MAKING PATIENTS PAY

Revolt Of Voluntary Hospitals In England

A revolutionary change in the administration of voluntary hospitals in Great Britain, by which patients would be compelled by law to pay for treatment and maintenance, is under consideration.

Supporters of the scheme claim that the hospitals are being put to uses never dreamed of by their founders.

Mr. W. E. C. Baynes, a barrister and an authority on hospital law, writing in "The Hospital Year Book, 1933" points out that most of the ancient hospital charters provided that free treatment be given to "the necessitous poor," which make si clear that free treatment was not intended for people who can afford to pay.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1933

DRAMATIC TURN IN KHOJA GIRL'S DEATH CASE

Father, Mother & Brother Arrested

GIRL DIED DURING CHILD-BIRTH, SAYS POLICE SURGEON

Bail Move Rejected By Magistrate

An entire Khoja family, consisting of a retired merchant from South Africa now settled in Bombay, his wife and son, have been arrested by the Bombay police as a sequel to the mysterious death of a Khoja girl named Jainibi Hasham Fazal (25), daughter of the first suspect which occurred on Saturday.

The girl died on Saturday morning and was buried in the Anjirwadi Cemetry but the police suspecting the double murder of the girl and her newly born child caused the body to be exhumed.

The police, it would appear, have evidence which would fairly support the theory that the newly born child found dead on the pavement below the bedroom window of the girl, was the child of the girl in question.

BLOOD STAINED CLOTHES

Mr. Wilkins, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Guider and Inspector Wagle visited the room of the girl on the third floor of a building at Pydhownie, on Monday morning. A search of the room, it is stated yielded a number of blood stained clothes. The room was subjected to a close examination and bloodstains were noticed on the window sills from where the child is suspected to have been thrown out.

DIED DURING CHILD-BIRTH.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who held a post mortem examination over the body of the girl, it appears, has opined that the girl died during child birth and even suggests that the physiognomy of the child and the girl is similar in that the noses of the two have striking resemblance.

Who threw the child out of the window and how did the mother come by her death? These are the question which the police are now endeavouring to solve.

The stomach contents of the girl have been forwarded to the chemical analyser and the police are awaiting the report.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

Major W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon held a Post Mortem examination on Monday on the body of Jainabai, daughter of Hasham Fazal, a rich Khoja residing at Pydhonie.

The Pydhonie Police, who found the dead body of newly born child, on Saturday on the pavement of a building at Pydhonie, getting suspicious made further enquiries and found an unmarried Khoja girl named Jainabai living with her father in the fourth floor of the building below which the body of the child was found, also died the same morning. Getting a warrant from the City Coroner, the Police exhumed the body of the girl from the grave on Sunday.

From the post mortem examination held, it appears that clear signs of the deceased having given birth to a child were found. "Certain indications show beyond doubt that the dead child found in the gutter below the building, where the girl resided, is undoubtedly the child of the dead girl to whom she gave birth within a short period prior to her death. The stomach contents of the girl have been sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination and report.

At the inquest held, Abdul Rasul, the brother of the deceased giving evidence stated that his sister Jainabai was unmarried. She was suffering from swollen legs and was being treated by Dr. Erachshaw Hakim. She died at 4 a.m. on Saturday. The Coroned postponing the further hearing to July 18, said that the case needs careful investigations by the police. The dead bodies of both the girl and the child were handed over to the relatives.

The Pydhonie police arrested on Sunday evening Hasham Fazal Sakinabai Fazal and Abdul Rasul Fazal, the father, mother and brother of the deceased respectively on a charge of murder and abetment.

All the three arrested persons were placed on Monday morning before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, by Sergeant Twiss, who applied for the remand of the accused into Police custody.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and A. T. Janai appearing for the accused applied for the bail of Sakinabai Fazal. They requested the Court to make an exception in her case as she was an old woman and release her on bail.

Sergeant Twiss opposing the bail application stated that blood stained fingerprints were found on the wall of the "Mori" and the window sill from the body of the dead child must have been thrown.

The Magistrate rejected the bail application pending the report of the Chemical Analyser and remanded the accused to police custody till July 3.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM HARIJAN JOURNAL

A declaration had recently been filed in the Court of the District Magistrate, of Cawnpore by Sjt. Bisnambhar Nath to be permitted to print and publish "The Acchutsewak," a Hindi weekly journal for Harijan-unlift work. It is now learnt that a security of Rs. 200 was demanded by the 29th, on the ground that Sjt. Bishambhar Nath holds "anti-Government views" and it is feared that this journal might be utilised for anti-Government propaganda. The local branch of the Servants of the Untouchables Society is expected to take up the matter.

CONCORDAT BETWEEN VATICAN & GERMANY

VATICAN CITY, July 3.

It is understood that an agreement in principle for a concordat between the Vatican and Germany has been reached between Herr Von Papen and Cardinal Pacelli Papal, Secretary of State. The new concordat will link up the existing concordats between Prussia, Bavaria and the Vatican.

It is presumed that Herr Hitler will give adequate assurances in regard to Catholic education, and also that the Vatican will probably consent to the dissolution of the Catholic Centre Party. —Reuter.

CREDITOR DONE TO DEATH

Hindu Stabbed When Executing Court Decree

Bombay, July 3.

One Mulji Bhimsi, a Gujerati, was stabbed in the abdomen by one Ali Ramji on June 28, at Jacob Circle, while the former had been to him to execute a Small Causes Court decree. Mulji Bhimji died in the Hospital on Monday morning.

At the formal evidence recorded by the City Coroner on Monday morning, it was stated that one Popat Ramji, living at Jacob Circle, owed some money to Mulji Bhimsi. On his delaying the payment for a long time, the deceased Mulji obtained a Small Causes Court decree for the amount and accompanied by a bailiff, went to the shop of Popat Ramji on June 28. It appears that while Popat was handing over the money to the bailiff he asked his brother Ali Ramji to assault Mulji. Ali is said to have immediately darted towards Mulji and stabbed him in the stomach with a penknife. Before he could make good his escape, Ali was caught by the bailiff and removed to the Agripada Police Station.

The deceased was removed to the Hospital, where he died on Monday morning.

Further hearing was postponed to Tuesday, and the body was handed over to the relatives.

DECREASE IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Twenty-Five Go Into Liquidation During Month Of January

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The report of the Joint Stock Companies for January 1933 issued by the Departmen of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, says that during the month of January 1933, 77 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 3.02 lakhs as against 96 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 4.27 lakhs in the preceding month, and 65 companies with Rs. 1.41 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Bengal accounted for 19 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 69 lakhs and Burma for 3 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 61 lakhs. The largest flotation in January was Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company (Burma), Rangoon with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Twentyfive companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 78 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation, during the month of January 1933. Twelve companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.05 lakhs, that were in liquidation before 1st January, 1933 were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 39 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of January 1933.

A comprehensive abstract statement of companies incorporated in British India and in the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore and Travancore and registered in the month of January, 1933 and in the ten months, April 1932 to January 1933 and in the corresponding periods of 1931-32 is given.—A.P.

GOVERNOR REFUSES LIFE SENTENCE

Gulaothi Riot Case Prisoners Plead For Mercy

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, July 1.

The Governor of the United Provinces has reduced the life imprisonment sentence of L. Ganpat Rai to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

L. Ganpat Rai was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Allahabad High Court in the Gulaothi Riot Case, and he applied to the Governor of U.P. for mercy. A few similar applications have also been made by the other convicts but the result is not yet known.

RIOT AT GULAOTHI

It will be recalled that during the last Civil Disobedience Movement a riot took place at Gulaothi due to some rough handling of the police in a Congress meeting. The mob became uncontrollable and the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Thana was shot dead. At this the D. S. P. came on the scene and fire was opened which resulted in several injuries and deaths.

The mob then subsided and wholesale arrest of leading citizens of the town was made.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

More than 40 persons were committed to the Sessions to stand their trial. The Sessions judge acquitted some persons and sentenced others to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 years to life imprisonment and heavy fines. The Police made an appeal in the High Court, Allahabad and most of the acquitted persons were also sentenced to imprisonments. Thus several persons who were awarded life imprisonment or heavy terms of imprisonment pleaded for mercy to the Governor of U.P.

VENDETTA IN SIND

Two Muslims To Hang For Murder Of Baluchis

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 30.

Most revolting details of two cold blooded murders were narrated this week before the appellate Bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind in a case in which four Muslims were sentenced on charges of murder, rioting, causing grievous hurts, etc. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the latter offences and death for the offence of murder.

Two of these Fakirbakh Bijar and Miskan Bugho were acquitted yesterday by the High Court Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court of all the charges and thus saved from the gallows, which will be the fate of the other two whose sentences were confirmed.

According to the prosecution, two members of the Sabzoi tribe of Baluchis, Chano and Nasrat, were murdered on the night of September 18, 1932 by a party of about a dozen Bangwards who were allege to be armed with swords, axes and other sharp instruments in revenge for the murder of one Bado a Bangwar.

The investigating Police on the strength of the evidence of eye-witnesses supported by the identification tests held from time to time by expert trackers challaned in all eleven men including one Fakirbaksh and four of his sons, before the First Class Magistrate of Kandhkot who committed all the accused to the Sessions.

In the Sessions Court, six of the accused were discharged, one died during the pendency of the trial and the remainnig four were sentenced to death on the charge of murder and one year's rigorous imprisonment on charges of unlawful assembly, rioting etc.

FLOOD HAVOC IN MEERUT DIST.

Heavy Toll Of Dead And Injured : Several Inhabitants Lost

RIVERS OVERFLOW

Rain Causes Great Damage To Grain Pits And Melon Crop

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, July 1.

The whole of the Meerut Division is experiencing unprecedented rainfall. Such continuous rain has not been seen for the last few decades. The monsoon is still active and heavy losses have been inflicted upon the people much harm has been done by the Hindan and Kali rivers, they being in floods. The villages of Dampur and Sihani near Ghaziabad are in water and their inhabitants are lying on the roadside under sirkie. A large number of houses have collapsed as a result of which several people have died and a large number of people have been injured.

CROPS DAMAGED

Several grain-pits have also gone down. The melon crop has been completely washed away. Thousands of melons floating on the water of Hindan and Kaid rivers presented a beautiful sight to look at but tragic to the cultivator. A boat with two persons and a bullock cart with five people including the driver have been lost in the water of Kalina while crossing the river.

USING ANOTHER'S SEASON-TICKET

High Court Confirms Sentence Under Railways Act

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Broach and Panchmahal Districts recommending that the acquittal of Akbaralli Haji Mahomedalli who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20 by the First Class Magistrate of Godhra under section 114 of the Indian Railways Act.

It appears that the petitioner Akbaralli's brother Kalimuddin was detected travelling from Piplod to Godhra on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. with a monthly season-ticket which was issued in the name of the petitioner. At Godhra, Kalimuddin refusd to pay the fare and penalty demanded for travelling without a proper ticket. Thereupon he was prosecuted under section 112 and Akbaralli also was prosecuted for allowing another person to use his season-ticket. Both were convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20 each.

Both applied in revision to the Sessions Judge who confirmed the conviction of Kalimuddin but referred the case of Akbaralli to the High Court on the ground that the charge under section 114 was not sustainable.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships, in their judgment, observed that they were doubtful whether a monthly ticket could be called a "half of a return ticket," within the meaning of section 114. But it appears that he was guilty of abetting the offence committed by Kalimuddin in travelling without a ticket. It was not suggested by Akbaralli that Kalimuddin had used his ticket without his knowledge. The only inference, therefore, was that Akbaralli had given his ticket to Kalimuddin, and was, therefore guilty of abetment. The conviction and sentence were, therefore, confirmed.

"LATHI CHARGES ON HAJIS"

Maulana Ghaznavi Refuses To Withdraw Allegations

SAYS SIR P. KELLY'S THREAT IS "CLIMAX OF HIGH-HANDEDNESS"

According to the Amritsar correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi has addressed the following reply to a notice, which was served upon him by Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police and President, Haj Committee, Bombay:—

"In reply to your letter No. 7488 dated 7th instant, in which you have held out to me an unjustifiable threat of getting me prosecuted in case I do not tender publicly a full and ample apology for having made allegations regarding lathi charges on the pilgrims, as these are defamatory to Mr. Reynold, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who is alleged by you to be on duty, I beg to submit the following:—

"When the pilgrims were charged with lathis by the Bombay Police on the 1st of March, 1933, I never stated that the Deputy Commissioner was present. It is correct that the Deputy Commissioner of Police was present on the 2nd March, 1933, when the pilgrims were maltreated by the police as referred to in my letter and that such treatment was the result of the order of the Deputy Commissioner alone.

"After the occurrence, I deemed it necessary to inform you, first of all, of what had taken place. To that end, I went twice to your office. I sent you a detailed account of the occurrence on the 4th March, 1933, requesting you therein to make an enquiry about that stirring and momentous event. I kept waiting in Bombay for full three days, detaining all the eye-witnesses as well, but you took no notice of all I had done. In fact, it was your duty, as a responsible officer as well as President of the Haj Committee to arrange for an immediate enquiry of such an important event. To remove any doubt regarding the truth of the occurrence and in the desired enquiry you coud have called upon me to help you in the investigation, but that was never done.

NOTHING DONE.

"In my open letter addressed to the Hon'ble the Home Member of the Bombay Government, I clearly stated that if he had any doubt regarding the correctness of the said event he should appoint an independent enquiry committee. I suggested that Sir Abdur Rahim and Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, as well as Bhai Parmanand, all members of the Assembly, should be the members of the committee. I offered my full co-operation in this connection, but nothing was done.

"Now when the event has grown about four months' old and the eye-witnesses have scattered all over the country, the Bombay Government have awakened from their slumber and instead of helping and redressing the wrong done to the poor and innocent pilgrims, the said Government have begun to protect and shield the Deputy Commissioner of Bombay Police by threatening me. I would take the liberty of interpreting this step as the climax of high-handedness.

"Whatever I have stated, was undoubtedly, 'bona fide' and in the interest of the public as well as for the comforts of the pilgrims.

"I had written my statement after full and complete enquiry, and with sense of responsibility. I regret, I cannot, therefore, with draw even a single word therefrom."

BROACH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Dr. P. M. Dastur & Mr. I. A. Patel Replace Old Members

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 219(2) (b) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, the Commissioner, Northern Division, has appointed Dr. Padamji M. Dastur and Mr. Ibrahim Alibhai Patel to be members of the Committee of Management, Broach Municipality, in place of Mr. N. P. Nanak and Khan Bahadur P. R. Vakharia who have been absent during four successive months from the meetings of the Committee of Management.

FOUR HINDUS SENTENCED TO DEATH

Cawnpore Rioters Receive Punishment After Two Years

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 1.

Ambikaprasad, Shivaram, Baladin and Harihar were convicted to be hanged to death under section 302, to be transported for life under section 395 and to undergo 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 147, in the Gabraha Murder Case, when 22 Muslim men, women and children are said to have been murdered during the 1931 riots in village of Gabraha in the Cawnpore District.

VILLAGERS ATTACK POLICE

Sub-Inspector And Constable Injured In Skirmish

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 30.

News have been received from Ghaziabad that the Sub-Inspector of Ghaziabad Thana, who went to the village of Boria to arrest one Mangal Singh with a warrant under Section 110 for concealing a woman was attracked by several persons. He was given a very severe beating as a result of which he was badly injured. Gopal Das a constable was also wounded. The Sub-Inspector opened fire but when he was loading his revolver it was snatched away from him.

At these news the D. S. P. reached the spot with a number of constables and took the revolver and the missing woman in this possession.

Four persons were arrested but the accused Mangal Singh is absconding.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.